The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

A Quorum of Both Houses of Congress to be Present To-Day.

Rumors Regarding the Complexion of the Standing Committees.

Dawes Said to be Placed at the Head of the Ways and Means Committee.

Annual Reports of Secretary Belknap and Commissioner Douglas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A prominent Western Congressman, not in sympathy with the administration, who has read the President's message, expressed the opinion that it will be a very popular document. He represents it as recommending Civil Service Reform, and a considerable reduction of internal taxes, as well as customs, and as to the latter as favoring thorough revision of the tariff. Instead of amnesty, he says the President recommends that the Enforcement bill be continued another year, as the reports of the committees upon the condition of the South cannot be properly considered and acted upon within the time now allowed by the law.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Members have arrived in such large numbers that the question of a quorum to-morrow is already settled.

THE COMMITTEES.

The topic of absorbing interest and which has been under discussion, to the exclusion of all else, has been the complexion of the new committees. Speaker Blaine, with that reticence for which he has become celebrated, has refused any information to the host of interested and anxious inquirers by whom he has been overrun all day. In the absence of any positive information, except that which has crept out through members who have been in correspondence with the Speaker, rumor has been running riot recklessly with names and assignments of committees. It is generally understood that Dawes goes to the head of the Ways and Means Committee, in spite of his remonstrances, and when interrogated to-night as to the rumor, he replied that he was afraid there was too much truth in it. Kelley, it is stated, will be given first place on Appropriations. The latter part of this assignment prove true he will resign it, as it is a committee which he knows nothing about, and, besides, he prefers to stay on the Ways and Means Committee, where he can be of service to Pennsylvania. Butler will not fare so badly as be expected, but, forgetting his personal animosities, the Speaker has placed him at the head of Military Affairs. Garfield will be continued on Banking and Currency, in which event Lynch, of Maine, expects Commerce. The Reconstruction Committee, it is stated, will be abolished, and the Judiciary strengthened in numbers, and by the appointment of the oldest members of the House to [illegible] heretofore assigned to the former. It is believed that Bingham will be retained at the head of this committee, Washburne having been elected Governor of Massachusetts. The Committee on Claims will be given to Shellabarger. This committee will be one of the first importance the coming winter, in view of the report of the Southern Claims Commission, which has been in session [illegible]. Williams, of Indiana, will be placed on the District of Columbia Committee. So far as the [illegible] are concerned, not only members, but [illegible] seems to be completely at sea.

THE KU-KLUX QUESTION.

The Democratic members of Congress claim that the President is only the agent of Congress in carrying out the provisions of the Ku-Klux law, and that he had no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina until the Southern Investigation Committee had first officially reported and recommended that affairs warranted such extreme proceedings. On behalf of the Democratic portion of the Southern Commission, Beck, of Kentucky, will to-morrow endeavor to get in a resolution inquiring of the President under what provision of the law of April 19, 1871, he caused the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended in South Carolina, and calling for information as to what acts of insubordination,—names of offenders and of [illegible] been furnished him as regards these [illegible]; also to furnish to Congress cases where there have been violations of State or national laws, obstructions to processes of courts, and all other facts going to demonstrate that unlawful combinations or insurrection exists in every part of the country.

CUBA.

The government has received information from [illegible] that the Spanish authorities intend to [illegible] land and naval force to Cuba at [illegible] to assert the power of Spain in occupying the principal field of insurgent operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The usual Senate caucus, which precedes the opening of the session, has not been called for to-morrow.

Senator Sumner has a bill drawn providing for a return to specie payment through a contraction of currency.

One of the points of the minority reports of the Ku-Klux Committee sets forth the inefficiency of the machinery of the laws of the States on the matter of securing a free and fair election. Some of these provide that all votes must be cast at county seats, and the result in populous counties is that a large majority of the voters lose their votes through the actual inability of clerks of election to receive them.

[To the Associated Press.]

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of Wars' report [illegible] main facts in relation to which were given two weeks ago from bureau reports, [illegible] the army, on July 1st had been reduced to 29,000. The expenses yearly are about $40,-[illegible], including nearly $4,000,000 for river and harbor improvements. The estimate for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is [illegible]. The Treasury has realized [illegible] the present fiscal year $21,764,403 from the sale of arms and other sources. An estimate of [illegible] is made for the settlement of claims yet [illegible] States for calling troops into service. The Secretary says it is with great embarrassment that the appropriations made at the last session [illegible] economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. He recommends that the future Lieutenants authorized to serve as regimental quartermasters be discontinued, as vacancies occur in those grades effecting an ultimate reduction of eighty Lieutenants; that the grade of Quartermaster-Sergeant be abolished; [illegible] of company artificer and wagoner, [illegible] 1,163 enlisted men to the service at a [illegible] cost of $412,740. The proceeds of the sales [illegible] since June 30, 1870, to date, were [illegible]. The cost of transportation for the year [illegible] $1,380,000. Southern railroads still owe [illegible] $4,724,350.

The Secretary alludes to the existence of armed [illegible] of a regular organization and great [illegible] in parts of the Southern States, and the [illegible] of the use of the armed force of the [illegible] to put it down and bring the leaders to justice.

Secretary Belknap closes with renewed recommendation for a fire-proof building for the War Department, and the expression of the hope that [illegible] will be effected in all the departments of the government, by the labors of the Civil Service Commission.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from [illegible] exclusive of direct tax upon lands and [illegible] upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks were, for the fiscal year 1871, [illegible]. This sum includes amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks, amounting to [illegible]. [illegible]

The total amount received from compromised revenue cases for the year is $618,497. Total value of seizures, 915,240.

THE SCHOONER HORTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the issue of papers to the schooner Horton, recently seized at Gloucester by the Collector of Customs, a full investigation of the facts showing that there is no reason to deprive the owner of the necessary sailing papers.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

There seems to be no doubt that a quorum of both houses of Congress will be present to-morrow. The message will be transmitted directly after the President shall have been informed by a joint committee that they are ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Both the message and report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be telegraphed to the distant press, but printed copies of the reports of the heads of departments have been sent out in advance of their delivery.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

It is understood that Speaker Blaine brought the list of standing committees to this city fully made up, and has not consented to entertain the question changing any important assignment. Unusual reticence has been maintained, and all assertions as to particular appointments are mere speculative guessings, and entirely unauthorized. The list will, it is expected, be announced to-morrow, shortly after the House proceedings commence.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It has been ascertained from an official source that no correspondence whatever has passed between Minister Roberts and Secretary Fish relative to the recent events at Havana. The only communication received from Roberts during the past week being some documents to be laid before the American and Spanish Claims Commission. Nor have any official advices been received from Havana since the telegram from our Consul General, who, during the excitement consequent on the alleged desecration of Castanon's tomb, advised our government that there were fears of a general massacre, and hence the importance of the United States fleet in that quarter to protect American citizens and their interests. The force of the North Atlantic station consists of ten ships mounting seventy guns.

CUSTOMARY CALL.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will to-morrow, in accordance with usage, call upon President Grant in a body to pay their respects.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Only about thirty claims have as yet been presented to the United States and British Commission. At the meeting on Wednesday important questions will be considered. As various claims of British subjects heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims may now be presented to the commission, a rule will be established concerning them.

TREASURY ITEMS.

The total number of coin certificates redeemed since the first issue is $479,660,600. The total amount outstanding on the 30th of June last was nearly $20,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy one million of bonds every Wednesday, and sell one million of gold every Thursday during the month of December.

ROBESON'S REPORT.

It is understood in navy circles that the navy estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to about $20,000,000. These are in the aggregate more than $120,000 less than those made for the current year, and more than half a million less than the appropriations made by congress for that period. It is further said that the Secretary will recommend that the grade of Commodore be dispensed with, and that after this grade shall have elapsed by death, retirement, or promotion of the present incumbents, promotions be made to the grade of Rear Admiral, as vacancies occur from the list of Captains, and that a further decrease be made in officers by increasing the cadetship terms from four to six years. This is recommended as both a matter of efficiency and economy.

CATHOLICISM.

A Scheme of Proselytism to be Set on Foot Among the Southern Colored Population.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—There is much excitement here in theological and political circles over the confirmation of the intelligence that the Roman Catholic Church has determined to convert to its faith all the Southern emancipated freedmen, estimated at five millions. Such an undertaking, which promises much success, would make very important political and ecclesiastical changes, strengthening the Democratic party and the Catholic Church immensely in this country. The last received London *Morning Post* says:

"Yesterday afternoon the Foreign Mission College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, was the scene of a highly interesting ecclesiastical ceremony, such as has never before been witnessed in this country. The occasion was the departure of four priests, Rev. C. Dowling, J. Gore, J. Noonan, and C. Vigneront, who sailed to-day for Maryland to devote their lives to convert and promote the spiritual welfare of the negro population of the United States. They are the first missionaries who have left the college, only established a few years ago, and they will be accompanied to America by the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President and founder of the institution. The ceremony took place in the college chapel, which was inconveniently crowded. Archbishop Manning was the preaching prelate, and delivered the address, in the course of which he remarked that, long as England was Catholic she had no colonies, and sent out no missions, whereas, after she left the unity of the faith, she acquired vast colonial dominions. The present was the first Catholic foreign mission ever despatched from the shores of England, and it was most appropriately the first, because it was a special mission to five millions of negroes in the United States, who, a short time ago, were released from the bonds of slavery, which England had been the most guilty of all nations in imposing on their forefathers. England had been the most guilty of all nations in regard to slavery, and, therefore, it was fitting that the reparation to the negro should proceed from England. The missionaries, afterward kneeling in front of the altar, severally took a vow to undertake no other work than the conversion of negroes, and the salvation of their souls. The Archbishop, then kneeling, embraced the feet of each one of the missionaries. Then, rising, he exchanged with each of them the kiss of peace. Afterward all the clergy present, next the students of the college and finally the male portion of the laity went through this ceremony, which was very solemn and impressive. The ceremonies were closed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament."

In this city prominent priests who have been interviewed to-day respecting their knowledge of the movement and prosecution of the extraordinary work, say that it is not by any means a new idea. Four years ago, at a meeting of the Bishops in Baltimore, it was strongly recommended that some action should be taken to relieve the spiritual destitution of the freedmen, but the Bishops were too poor to undertake the work, and the scheme fell to the ground. An arrangement was entered into between Archbishop Spaulding and Archbishop Manning at the Œcumenical Council, the former undertaking to provide a house and grounds for the missionaries, and the latter to furnish priests and money. The Catholic clergy, of course, sympathize with the effort, but, in a certain sense, the missionaries in their sphere of labor will be independent, with the exception of the obedience, as priests, they owe to their spiritual superiors. It originated with the Archbishop, but it was necessary before any steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of the Pope, which he willingly granted. It is an English movement. The Church has enough to do in this country without undertaking a work of such magnitude, and as English Catholics are pious and wealthy, we are willing to let them bear the expense. Whatever aid we can otherwise render, of course will be willingly given. A religious order will be established with Baltimore as its headquarters and branches in Southern States, and in addition a sisterhood will be formed to co-operate with the priests in various ways. Dr. Vaughn takes a prominent part in the work. It is under his supervision. The missionaries come out and he will accompany them to their destination.

The following explanatory letter of Dr. Vaughn is taken from the London *Tablet*, organ of the Catholic Church in England:

To the Members of St. Joseph's Society for Foreign Missions:

I have the happiness to inform you that we have received a mission to the negroes of North America, together with a special blessing for its success from the Sovereign Pontiff, and that this has been communicated to us through the sacred congregation *de propaganda fide*. It is well known that for many years the Holy See has been anxious to provide for the colored population of America, among whom the blessed Peter Claver wrought such wonders, and was truly the first apostle. [illegible]

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The lowest barometer will probably extend, by Monday noon, eastward over New York, with south and southwest winds from Pennsylvania to Maine, and rain or snow on the coast. Cloudy weather, with rain, will continue to-night from the lower lakes to the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather will continue on the immediate Gulf coast on Monday. A rising barometer, with brisk northeast winds, will prevail by Monday morning from Lake Huron to Arkansas and westward. Cautionary signals continue for to-night at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and are ordered for Detroit and Cape May.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mr. Revos, a resident of Flushing, who arrived here yesterday from Havana, states that he went to Cuba on business. While there he was arrested by Spanish agents and was given three days to quit the island, on pain of death. He showed papers proving himself an American citizen, and appealed to the American Consul for protection, but the latter advised him to leave as soon as possible. Revos departed by the next steamer without transacting his business.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Hide and Leather Insurance Company, of Boston, which was made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, has been placed in the hands of a Receiver.

—Chas. F. Garner, died at Wilmington, O., yesterday from the effects of wounds inflicted during an assault made while he was riding through the covered bridge, last Tuesday, about 2 miles from Columbus. A man named John Barclay was yesterday lodged in jail charged with the murder. Garner started on Tuesday afternoon in a butcher's wagon to go into the country, having in his possession between $400 and $500. Barclay, it is alleged, purchased a hammer and crawled into the wagon and under the seat without the knowledge of Garner, and rode until they reached the covered bridge across Alum Creek, when he struck Garner from behind with the hammer, dealing terrible blows on the head and forehead. Barclay then took Garner's pocketbook and money and fled. He was arrested in Brighton's woods, between London and Springfield.

—The snow in the valley of the Republican is reported to be two feet deep. A large number of people have been frozen. One party was found where seven men were frozen to death. The Union Pacific express trains of December 1 and 2 both came in to Omaha on Saturday. There was no express train from the West, and none sent West on Sunday. Report says the train due there last evening is stuck in the snow at Elm Creek, and will probably not get away from there before to-day.

—The Los Angeles grand jury has found thirty-five indictments for the Chinese massacre, and has severely censured the municipal authorities.

—Armed robbers entered the Post Office at San Bernardino, Cal., on the 28th of November, took $4,000, and escaped.

—Mrs. Newman, a school teacher of Collinsville, Illinois, while attempting to get on a ferry-boat, at St. Louis, to cross the river and take a train for home, missed her footing, fell into the river among the ice cakes and was drowned.

—The Court House at Centreville, Reynolds County, Missouri, was burned on the night of November 24, and all the county records, tax-books, etc., were destroyed.

—On Sunday afternoon Henry Wayner, an ex-policeman, was walking up the Mount Auburn (inclined) Railroad, near Cincinnati, now constructing, and, in kicking at his dog that was preceding him, lost his balance and fell from the trestle work thirty feet, receiving injuries which resulted in his death in four hours. The dog, seeing his master's condition, sprang after him, and safely landing, remained watching the dying man, refusing to allow persons to interrupt him until beaten away with clubs.

—Captain Hendricks, Secretary of the Missouri State Senate, who stabbed W. H. McAllister at Bowling Green, Pike County, a few evenings since, at a ball, underwent an examination on Friday and Saturday, and was discharged, it being proved that he acted in self-defence.

—The Philadelphia health report shows 238 deaths from small-pox during the past week, being an increase of 50 over the week before. The number of new cases is 30 less than last week.

ILLINOIS.

Sale of the Balance of the Alexander Farm in Champaign County—Another Death from Hydrate of Chloral.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—To-day, in this city Mr. Ralph Reynolds, Trustee of John T. Alexander, effected a sale of all the unsold lands of Alexander, situated in Champaign County, Illinois, and known as "Broadlands." The purchasers of this vast farm are A. E. Ayers, of Jacksonville, and four others. The amount realized for the estate is about $450,000. The purchasers propose to resell the lands in small tracts, on long credit, and favorable terms in other respects.

Last night a young woman named Mary Harper, a nurse in the family of Dr. Carriel, Superintendent of the Illinois Insane Hospital, died suddenly from the effects of an over-dose of medicine, taken to produce sleep. Dr. Carriel had prescribed twenty grains of hydrate of chloral, and the young woman took 160, through mistake. She lived but a few hours after taking the medicine. The Coroner's jury, after investigation this afternoon, returned a verdict that Mary Harper came to her death by taking, through mistake, and contrary to written directions on the bottle containing the medicine, an over-dose of hydrate of chloral.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Ex-District Attorney Courtney denies that he is to be Tweed's successor.

CITY EMPLOYES.

Four hundred employes of the Park Department were discharged yesterday. Comptroller Green is paying off the city workmen as fast as the funds are provided.

SPEED OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

Three carrier pigeons recently flew from the schooner George W. Chase, from points off Hatteras [illegible] miles, and another 1,600 miles distant to Hoboken, New Jersey, each making speed of about [illegible] miles per hour.

LIBEL SUIT.

An action for libel has been brought against James Gordon Bennett by Andrew A. Smith. The damages were laid at $10,000. Smith was a juryman in the recent suit for damages against the Staten Island Ferry Company, growing out of the Westfield disaster. He and two other jurymen stood out in favor of the company, and the alleged libel was an insinuation that they were offered a bribe to induce them to stand out.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Appreciated.

The wholesale grocery merchants of this city have presented Mr. M. D. Spaulding, of Nash, Spaulding & Co., of Boston, a beautiful gold watch as a token of their appreciation of his character. While the embers of the conflagration were yet warm, Mr. Spaulding left Boston to offer encouragement and counsel to the sufferers with whom his house had business relations. Although the indebtedness to the firm in this city amounted to a large sum, the fact was lost sight of in the generous offers of assistance, which were conveyed in a manner so tender and considerate as to touch the finer sensibilities of human nature. The watch was accompanied by a letter signed by twenty-five firms, which concluded as follows: [illegible]

Insurance Meeting.

A meeting of Directors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company was held on Friday December 1, at which, after receiving the resignation of the Secretary, Dan. M. Bowmar, Mark Kimball was elected to fill the vacancy, and also as Treasurer.

The Directors refused to call the stockholders together, Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon insisting that they had no right to meet, and that it was an impertinence for any one to ask it.

Mr. Bowmar, who had requested that the stockholders be called together, protested against the entire proceedings, and resigned as a Director.

It remains to be seen how the stockholders will treat this action of their servants, the worthy Directors.

Frank Skiff Explains.

A brief paragraph, clipped from an Ottawa paper, appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, announcing that Frank Skiff's panorama of the Chicago fire failed to produce a pleasing effect upon an Ottawa audience, as the "thing" was not unrolled, because it had not arrived from Chicago. In justice to Mr. Skiff it should be stated that he has not been at Ottawa, and that his panorama has not been outside of this city. The fellow who duped the Ottawa people is an impostor, and, as he may try the same little game in other country towns, the people should be sure the "thing" has arrived in their midst before they purchase tickets.

Personal.

Mr. W. L. Moss, Jr., of Peoria, having decided to remove to Chicago and practise law here, a meeting of the members of the bar of Peoria was held last Saturday to bid him good bye and wish him success. After remarks of a complimentary character were made by several gentlemen, resolutions regretting his withdrawal from that city, and sincerely hoping that he may reap substantial laurels in his new field of labor, were adopted. He was cordially commended to the friendship of the Chicago bar and the business public generally.

Miscellaneous.

There will be a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Women and Children's Hospital, at No. 594 West Adams street, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. All the ladies are requested to attend.

—At an informal meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 2, K. of P., held on the evening of the 30th inst., resolutions of sympathy for the relatives of Peter J. Levy, a member of the order who died recently, were adopted. Mr. Levy was commended for having charitable intentions and being an excellent Knight.

—The Rock Island *Union*, of the 2d inst., says that David Little, of Preemption, left in the hands of Sheriff Payne, on Thanksgiving Day, to be forwarded to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, three-quarters of a fine beef, a hog weighing four hundred pounds, and a barrel of flour. He called it "a little gift for the Chicago sufferers," but the *Union* considers it a little gift, and a big one too.

Relief for Chicago Sufferers.

Mr. J. W. Goodspeed, Publisher, No. 51 South Carpenter street, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, I would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your order upon Lyon & Healy, for a Burdett Organ for the use of the devotional meetings, upon account of Dr. Goodspeed's "History of Chicago and the Great Fire." May all the other results of that wonderful visitation in like manner tend to promote the praise of God and the edification of His Church. Yours in Christ,

ROBERT PATERSON.

Boots and Shoes.

In wet weather you want to keep your feet dry, and the way to do it is to go to G. S. Richardson & Co.'s, No. 84 West Randolph street, where you can find anything you want in the way of boots, shoes, and rubbers for ladies and gentlemen. Men's and boys' kip and calf hand-made boots a specialty.

—If long hair be the glory of woman, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was persuaded the other day to give a private exhibition of her beautiful head of long and heavy black hair. Her height is five feet three inches, and when she is standing erect her hair falls to her feet, and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is seventy-five inches in length.

—Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt has bought the British iron ship Talavera, as she lies imbedded in sand at San Ramon Bay, Lower California, and will send the schooner Good Templar off. She [illegible] machinery and apparatus for getting her off. She is reported uninjured, and as he pays only $1,000 for her, he has a chance of clearing [illegible].

—A young woman in Philadelphia, who has been divorced twice, and is somewhat noted for her beauty of the brunette type, recently married her third husband, a flaxen-headed stripling of 21.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Committee Reports—Bills Audited—Police Report—Retrenchment and Reform.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon.

On the petition of Winchester Hall, the Committee on Drainage reported, and it was ordered that the Superintendent open the drains on Michigan avenue, State and Forty-seventh streets, as soon as practicable.

Colonel Thompson, Town Attorney, reported that the town ordinances for impounding cattle had not been vetoed by a Chicago Justice, but that his decision against the town was based on the transcript of the case sent up to him, failing to state that the ordinances of the town had been violated.

The following bills, reported by the various committees, were ordered to be paid:

Hopkins & Ward	[illegible]	Joseph H. Gray	[illegible]
Mrs. Grady	44.00	H. Vanderbelt	12.00
Evening Post	192.00	Keyser & Muhlmacher	212.87
Clark & Laselle	[illegible]	G. DeClercq	[illegible]
Thos. Doyle	83.92	P. McCormick	[illegible]
Chas. Creighton	[illegible]		
James H. Day	[illegible]		
Daniel H. Horne	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

A petition was received from J. A. Davol, for the reconstruction of his sidewalks on Forty-seventh street and Drexel avenue, taken up by the Hyde Park Gas Co.

From A. H. Van Doren for the use of the Town Hall by the Hyde Park division of the Sons of Temperance.

From one hundred resident tax-payers, for the continuance of J. B. Maynard as policeman this year.

Captain Geo. W. Binford submitted his monthly report, showing eleven arrests for the month; for drunkenness, 3; for breaking the peace, 5; for digging in streets, 1; for depositing garbage, 1. Total amount of fines assessed, [illegible]. Also pay roll for regular and special policemen for the past two months, amounting to [illegible].

The Engineer reported the improvement of Oak street and Drexel avenue completed, by which a continuous drive is secured from the city to the Hyde Park Hotel, at a total cost for grading and broken stone of [illegible].

In view of the assessment books being destroyed by fire, the overdrawn general town fund, and the necessity for future economy, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to examine and report at the next meeting what reductions can be made in the town expenses.

Messrs. Clark, Hale, and Fisher were appointed. President Cady was added, and the Town Clerk and Town Treasurer were requested to act with the committee.

Adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 9.

To All Good Men!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A young man desires to say a word in behalf of the young men of Chicago. Their good citizenship and morals are certainly of as much importance as land-titles or fire-proof buildings.

We do not want food or shelter, but some safeguards against temptations during evenings. If the so-called good men of Chicago feel no interest in us, all right. But, if they are disposed, now is the time. Many of us are separated from old friends, and in strange places, forming new associates. No. 12 Peck court is a good beginning for the South side, but the West Side seems destitute of any interest in our welfare. The West Side young men are not seeking a prayer-meeting or communion, but a place free from vice and temptation, where we can enjoy ourselves in a good smoke, or in chess, &c., as they do at 12 Peck Court, on the South Side. Our burned-out clerks cannot afford such an institution; and, if those who can do not offer it to us, then we must seek our own evening enjoyment. I am surprised that, in the many gifts to Chicago, no one has thought of the young men.

We want a place to read, and an escape from vice. Can we have it? The West Side presents no such opportunity now. We are alone every evening; full of energy, but nowhere to go,—nothing to do. We do not ask for a cure, but for an ounce of prevention. Some of my friends are trying to form a debating club; some, better off in money, have joined dancing schools; but most wander out every evening seeking anywhere, anywhere for the free exercise of their active natures, and for social companions. The door of every saloon is open, of every house of prostitution is open, and of many other places. We have sometimes in secret entered, and shall enter oftener, unless we can enjoy our evenings elsewhere.

Do not refer us to the churches. Let them save sinners, but we want men to aid us who prevent us from becoming sinners, to the extent of dissipation and physical ruin; who will save half of our morality, even if they cannot save the whole! We want no preaching, but action.

If such places of pleasant resort, free of charge, were placed on the West Side, I know the young men will well patronize them. The same young men who would otherwise be seeking enjoyment in haunts of vice; the same young men, who, all alone in their boarding rooms every evening, and full of nervous life, without anything to do, have first secretly, then openly, become dissipated. More have never occasion to take their first downward step than ever, and now they are worth saving. Where is the help to come from?

WEST SIDE YOUNG MAN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mason City is organizing a public library.

—W. D. Lain, a citizen of Mattoon, dropped dead on the 28th ult.

—Martin Ward, a brakeman on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car, at Alton, on the 26th ult., his head striking the ground and rendering him unconscious. His legs were lying across the track, and the switch engine ran over them, amputating one and crushing the other. He was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

—There is but one piano in Saline County, and that is valued at only $75. The piano is evidently not the forte of that place.

—Elgin has a wonder in the shape of an underground den near the cemetery, the entrance carefully covered with brush, and all carefully lined with matched planks. It is supposed to be a den of thieves.

—Norris F. Smith, a vocalist and organist by profession, was killed at Ottawa by the cars on the 29th ult.

—Considerable excitement still exists in Champaign as to the murder of Mrs. Hudson. A man by the name of Lane, a desperate character and counterfeiter, has been arrested, tried and acquitted.

—A man named Tanner was recently frozen to death in the woods near Wyoming.

—A German doctor named Myers, residing at Lyndon, Whiteside County, was arrested recently on charge of polygamy, on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. He is charged with having three wives.

—William H. Lusk died recently at Maron from over-exertion in playing base ball.

—Ed. King and John Peters had a prize-fight, at Geneseo, a few days ago. Forty-two rounds were fought, in an hour and a quarter, and yet neither won.

—The total fruit shipment from Centralia for the year 1871 were 567,075 pounds. Of these 185,760 pounds were of strawberries, 187,100 of blackberries, 5,000 of gooseberries, and 13,000 of peaches.

IOWA.

The Pacific House at Dubuque was burned on the 29th ult., involving a loss to its proprietor, Mr. Wilcox, of $12,000.

—Cholera is raging to a fearful extent among swine in different parts of the State.

—Frank Stephens, of Cass Township, was frozen to death on the 27th ult., while under the influence of liquor.

—The Ottumwa *Courier* says that George H. Parker's discovery that the Democratic party is dead was made too late to secure a patent.

—The Dickinson County Court House was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d ult., together with all the books of the Treasurer's office, nearly all the court records, the Assessor's books, &c.; also about $600 worth of property belonging to E. F. Hill; $400 belonging to E. L. Wilcox; a stock of medicines for Dr. Edwards, worth $300; the papers pertaining to the survey of the Spirit Lake & Sioux Valley Railroad, &c.

—At the Water Works election in Davenport, on the 1st inst., the loan of $300,000 was carried. The *Gazette* says: "Now the test will come in the courts. Doubtless an injunction restraining the City Council from issuing Water Works bonds will be obtained, on the ground that the city already has indebtedness equal to 5 per cent of her valuation, which is the limit fixed for 'counties and other municipal corporations.'"

—Hopkins, the man who robbed and attempted the murder of Dr. Walker, of Quincy, Aug. 16, 1870, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years, by Judge McDill, a few days since.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. H. L. Simons, of Morton, Waukesha County, made and sold from the milk of four cows, 1,004 lbs. of butter, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 24, 1871.

—The Appleton *Times* says the jury on the trial of Charles P. Moody, for the murder of Roswell C. Blanchard, near Stevens Point, on the night of Oct. 20, 1868, returned a verdict, on Friday, of not guilty. The accomplices of Moody—Charles Waterhouse, Emerson Sharp, and Wendover—will have their trial in Waupaca County, on a change of venue.

—The La Crosse *Democrat* says: "Any person wishing to trade a pair of arctic overshoes or a pair of buckskin mittens for a steamboat can be accommodated by calling upon any of our steamboat men. Lots of men have got more steamboats than they know what to do with. One man, this morning, offered to give a splendid side wheel, double-deck, cylinder-escapement river palace for a second-class oyster stew, but the austere man could not see it. He could sell his oysters for money, but he couldn't give a steamboat away."

—The Green Bay *Advocate* of the 30th ult. says: "We met, the other day, Mr. Louis Kirch, of Fort Howard, known as the 'French Hunter,' and found him considerably battered up in the arms, hands, shoulder, and side. It occurred in this way: On Wednesday of last week he went down the east shore of the bay about twenty-eight miles, and found a bear's hole. After watching some time a large he bear came out, and he shot and wounded it, but it ran away. Two other bears then came out and showed fight. He advanced to the attack with a revolver in each hand, and the bears got up on their haunches and struck right and left in regular plug-ugly style. After a hard fight, both bears were despatched, one with six revolver shots and the other with one rifle and two revolver shots. The bears were sold in this city and sent to Chicago."

INDIANA.

A new Methodist church was dedicated at Sellisbury on the 26th ult.

—After the death of Mr. Bezin Hammond, of Charleston, Clark County, which happened a few days since, a trunk containing $20,000 in United States bonds was found under a stairway in his house.

—A police officer at Lafayette has been arrested for mayhem.

—Jasper Conn, of Boone Township, Cass County, was out hunting a few days ago, and, while passing through an orchard, he attempted to knock an apple from a tree with his gun. In some manner the gun was discharged, the load of shot penetrating his bowels. He lingered in great agony until death ensued.

—The Knoxville *Voter* has this singular incident from Pleasant Grove Township, Marion County: "A man named McGee had butchered a hog, and got some of the blood on his coat sleeve, and, when he went into the stable to hitch up his mules, the mules smelled the blood and became furious, raving and snorting, and attacked Mr. McGee with great violence, like wild animals, striking and kicking and biting with all their might. They inflicted a severe wound on his head, and doubtless would have killed him had he not crawled under the manger, where they could not reach him. He was finally rescued from this dangerous situation; but the mules continued so mad that, up to Sunday evening, no person had yet ventured to attempt to unharness them. The mules had always been perfectly gentle and docile before."

—Vincennes has got the small-pox.

—Fort Wayne has the largest shaft of red granite ever taken out of the quarries of Scotland. It is to form a part of the Ewing monument.

MICHIGAN.

A woman, named Mrs. Jennie Williams, committed suicide at East Saginaw, on the 26th ult., by taking morphine. Cause—desertion by her husband.

—Fuller's banking establishment at Grand Rapids was swindled out of $1,600, recently, by a confidence man.

—Saginaw is complaining of a scarcity of coal.

—The Berrien County Jail is without an occupant.

—The Congregational pulpit in Ludington, is not occupied at present, and the *Record* thinks the citizens "seem to be a little diffident as to whether it shall be occupied or not. It does seem that out of a population of 1,500 inhabitants there could be enough religious sentiment scared up to sustain a Congregational minister!"

—New camps are starting every week on the Pine, Chippewa, and Salt Rivers, and the prospect is that those streams will be literally jammed with logs next spring. The demand for logs is very moderate at prices about $1 per 1,000 less than before the fire. Men and teams are in demand at high wages, and the price of feed is rising.

—Alva Burliss, one of the soldiers of 1812, died on the 25th ult. at Quincy.

MINNESOTA.

—The St. Paul *Press*, of the 30th ult., says: "Ice boats are now plying on Lake Minnetonka, two of them being now ready for business. One of these boats yesterday flew before the wind at the rate of fifteen miles in fourteen minutes."

—The wife of Lieutenant Governor Yale died on the 24th ult., at Winona, after a brief illness.

—William M. Carlies, Clerk of the Court of the Seventh Judicial District, died at Furgus, Otter Tail County, recently.

—Frank H. Clark, President of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, was married to Miss Jennie Rice, daughter of the Hon. Edmund Rice, at St. Paul, on the 29th ult.

MISSOURI.

Five prisoners escaped from the Rolla jail on the 29th ult., leaving a card of thanks for the hospitality of the jailer.

—The Linneus *Bulletin* states that General J. V. Pratt, charged with forging a deed to a tract of land in Linn County, was held to bail to answer the indictment in the December term of the court. The preliminary examination occurred on the 23d ult.

—John W. Rossell, aged 12 years, shot and instantly killed his step-father, James B. Pogson, at Finney's Grove, Ray County, on the 26th ult. It is stated that the deceased attempted to kill his wife with a knife when the boy fired. A verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered at the trial.

—Dr. Higam, a physician of Harlem, committed suicide on the 27th ult., by taking poison. Cause—whiskey.

—Mrs. Thomas Williams, of St. Joseph, horse-whipped her husband on the 26th ult. Cause—infidelity.

—A fire broke out at Liberty on the 27th ult., destroying Miller & Co.'s dry goods store, the Liberty Savings' Association, and several grocery and drug stores; involving a loss of $14,000.

THE FAR WEST.

The low water in the Colorado River has caused a scarcity of provisions at points dependent upon river transportation for supplies.

—A church at Alvarado, Alameda County, Cal., has been turned into a bar-room,—the spirits being dispensed from the pulpit, which serves as a counter.

—The Eugene (Oregon) *Journal* says Joaquin C. H. Miller arrived in town lately, and is now visiting his parents at Willamette Forks.

—The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Star* says the grapes of this season, notwithstanding the dryness of the year, are as good as any that have ever been grown in the county.

—The *Monitor* says that Fort Scott, Kan., is now the greatest coal mart west of St. Louis.

—The Democrats of the Wyoming Legislature, two years ago, gave the women there the right to vote and hold office, as a strict party measure. Now the Democrats of the Wyoming Legislature have annulled the law, also as a strict party measure.

—The Hon. W. C. Webb, State Superintendent of Insurance, has issued an order by which it appears that only nineteen fire and ten life insurance companies are authorized to transact business in Kansas. Five companies have had their authority revoked on account of their losses by the Chicago fire, and six companies having authority from the Auditor of State have had their licenses revoked because of an "unsound condition."

—The manufacture of brandy from manzanita berries has commenced in California. It has more body than grape brandy, and is much smoother to the taste than grape brandy of the same strength.

Obituary—Joseph G. Cogswell, LL.D.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 28.

Dr. Cogswell was born in Ipswich, Mass., in the year 1786; in 1806 he was graduated at Harvard University. Ten years after he joined his friends George Ticknor and Edward Everett in Europe, and passed some years in Continental travel and study at the German Universities; his attention was specially given to educational problems and bibliography. On his return to the United States, he was appointed Librarian and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Harvard; and, in 1823, established, in conjunction with Mr. George Bancroft, the Round Hill School at Northampton. The plan of this seminary was novel, and based on an examination of the German and English systems of education. It was attended by students from all parts of the United States, many of whom have since attained distinction in every sphere of life, and no institution among us exerted so great an influence in advancing the aim and enlarging the scope of academic culture. After quitting this field of labor, he took charge of a somewhat similar institution at Raleigh, N. C. In 1839 he became editor of the New York *Review*, one of the ablest critical journals then established in America. Becoming the intimate friend and companion of John Jacob Astor, he arranged with him the plan of the Astor Library, was appointed a trustee of the fund for its creation, and went abroad to examine the public libraries in Europe, and select and purchase the books. The care, discrimination, economy, and judgment with which he fulfilled his mission, during these visits abroad, are attested by the character of the works collected, their arrangement, and the extraordinary knowledge he displayed as to their history, comparative value and respective significance. He gave the Astor Library his own valuable series of works relating to bibliography, as he had before united, with a friend, in presenting his Alma Mater with a rare cabinet of minerals and numerous plants for the botanical department. Dr. Coggswell found in the Astor Library a congenial shrine and vocation. There for several years he ministered to the seekers after knowledge with an urbanity, patience, and insight that made him an intellectual benefactor.

STUPENDOUS FORGERIES.

The Ruin of a Leonard Street Firm—A Prosperous Tradesman's Passion in Lottery Gambling—More than $100,000 in Forged Paper on the Market.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 29.

The mercantile and banking community—or that small part, at least, which has been let into the secret—was startled about a week ago by a rumor that the market has been flooded with an enormous quantity of forged paper bearing the endorsement of Saroni & Lindemann, shirt manufacturers, of 83 Leonard street, a well-known and highly respected firm. About the same time Adolph S. Saroni, one of the partners, suddenly disappeared, absconding, as has since been ascertained, to Cuba. The facts have been kept very quiet, but a strict investigation has been going on, and from the evidence thus collected the *Sun* is enabled to lay before its readers the following remarkable story:

About eighteen months ago Saroni began to forge the names of prominent houses to notes for various amounts, and, after endorsing them with his own firm's name, to put them on the market at a discount. His position as bookkeeper and financier of the firm protected him in his nefarious business. His plan was to imitate the signatures of Southern and Western houses whose notes or checks his firm might receive in the regular course of trade, and whose paper would bring a fair price in the market, and then either to sell the spurious paper through Wall street brokers, or have it discounted by the Ninth National or Importers' and Traders' Banks, with which he dealt. The only three exceptions which are known are the firm of Isaac Phillips, his brother-in-law; the rich house of J. Alexander & Co., of San Francisco; and the house of J. Baum & Co., also of San Francisco, both of which have offices in this city, and upon both of which Saroni committed some of his heaviest forgeries.

In every case the paper was received without hesitation, and, strange to say, during all this time his crime was never suspected even by his wife or his partners, upon whom the discovery of his wickedness now falls with all the force of a sudden blow. Somehow he always contrived to take up each note just before it matured; and, although their forged paper was selling on the street on every side of them, the victimized firms never seemed to be aware of it. Beginning with small amounts his wonderful success gradually emboldened him to extend his operations in the most reckless manner. There is no telling where he might have stopped had not a gentleman's attention been drawn to a simple innovation of mercantile custom. The circumstances are these:

Among the brokers whom Saroni employed to sell the forged paper were Springer & Co., of 41 Pine street. These gentlemen were among his heaviest victims. They have already taken up over $20,000 worth of stuff which passed through their hands, and for which they were responsible. It is also known that several other brokers have been similarly victimized, but their names and the amounts could not be ascertained. One of the notes on J. Alexander & Co., negotiated by Springer & Co., was discounted by Mr. Adler, a private banker. Saroni learned of it, and, fearing detection, took up the note three days before maturity. This unusual proceeding led Adler to speak of it to Mr. Ash, of J. Alexander & Co. Mr. Ash was astonished. He knew of the existence of no such note made by his firm. An investigation followed, and it was ascertained to a certainty that J. Alexander & Co. had no such note on the market. Springer & Co. were questioned. They said that the note came to them from Boston, but they would require two or three days' time to trace it to its maker. They traced it to Saroni, who, learning that they were after him, fled to Cuba.

A sailor crossing the North River shortly before the discovery of the forgeries saw what proved to be a bundle of checks floating on the water. Thinking the prize to be a valuable one he jumped in and secured it. He then carried the checks to the bank upon which they were drawn and claimed a large reward; but as they were useless to the bank he took them to the firm's office. They prove an unnumbered series of forgeries by Saroni. As far as known over $100,000 worth of forged paper has found its way to the market from his hands. The Ninth National Bank holds $6,000 worth of J. Alexander & Co.'s, and $8,000 worth of J. Baum & Co.'s alone. It hold in all $35,000 worth of paper endorsed by Saroni & Lindemann; but how much of this is forged the honest members of the firm do not yet know, some of it being undoubtedly genuine. The firm owe about $20,000 for merchandise. This they are well able to pay, but the whole $35,000 will break them. The Importers' and Traders' Bank also hold a large amount, but they refuse any information on the subject. Then there are Springer & Co.'s $20,000, and the amounts held by the other brokers.

It is also known that the forged paper has been negotiated in Boston, but how much it is impossible to tell. The great difficulty in arriving at a correct estimate is that the majority of these notes were drawn in the name of Western and Southern firms at four months, and it is necessary to wait until they mature before they can be distinguished from the genuine notes. This publication will, without doubt, prompt many holders to send on all such paper in their possession for identification, but the greater number of holders are still in blissful ignorance of its worthless character.

The discovery of this vast series of crimes has created even more astonishment than chagrin. Saroni was the last man whom his friends would suspect of such a thing. There was no apparent motive which could have tempted him. His firm was known to be perfectly solvent, and was paying a handsome profit. He was in comfortable circumstances, and lived in good style, but without show or extravagance, at No. 131 West Forty-fifth street. He is connected both by birth and marriage with the first Israelitish families in the city. His wife was one of the Misses Davis, belles who reigned for a long time in the upper tendom. A sister is married to a brother of S. N. Pike, the millionaire opera house builder. Saroni is also a brother-in-law of Louis J. Phillips, of L. J. Phillips & Co., one of the greatest furrier firms in the country. Personally, he was much esteemed as a genial, sober, upright man, and his business standing was very high in the community.

It was not until, during an examination of the effects of his firm, over $60,000 worth of lottery ticket coupons were found in his private drawer in the safe, that his motive and his madness were both revealed. It also leaked out that sixteen years ago he had been discovered in some forged note operations, amounting to over $20,000; but then his brother paid the deficiency and hushed it up. It is said that a mania for drawing a large prize in a lottery was the impelling motive for his crime at that time as well. He was cured for fifteen years, and at the sixteenth his lunacy overcame him again.

The banks which are making the investigation are greatly blamed for not presenting these facts before the grand jury, which is in session, for the purpose of having Saroni indicted. It is believed that they are anxious to keep the forgeries secret, take what they can get, pocket the deficiency, and solace their feelings with a few curses at their past folly, and a few firm resolutions to be more careful in future.

Destruction of Shipping in the St. Lawrence River.

Quebec (Nov. 30) Despatch to the New York Times.

The sudden and vigorous advent of winter has caused great damage to the fall fleet of this port. The river is filled with immense blocks of floating ice, which greatly injures wooden vessels. News received from ports below Quebec causes great excitement in this city. A great number of vessels have been driven ashore, and several wrecks have taken place. At St. Johnsport Captain Joli and the survivors of the crew of the wrecked bark Chryseis have been picked up. Several of the men have been lost. The bodies of eight men were found on the ice, frozen to death. They are supposed to be the bodies of the men of another vessel, wrecked near St. Roches. The ships Three Bells and American, laden with grain, are ashore, and breaking up. No assistance can be given on account of the storm. The government vessel, Napoleon Third, has been sent down to assist vessels drifting out in the ice, but it is doubtful if it will be sufficient. The amount of loss caused by ice and storm is very great.

The Water-Power at Ottawa.

From the LaSalle (Ill.) Press.

We rejoice that, after much tribulation, the capital of LaSalle County is really to have one of the finest water-powers in the world. The work of constructing the dams and races is now so far advanced as to afford an assurance that it will soon be completed.

In order that the public may fully appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise, we have taken some pains to procure the following facts and figures:

Both the Fox River and the Illinois River are dammed at points about three-quarters of a mile above their confluence. The dam across the Fox River is [illegible] feet in length and 15 1-2 feet high. In constructing the dam across the Illinois river advantage was taken of an island situated near the middle of the stream, which divides the dam into north and south sections. The north section is 122 feet in length, and the south section 552 feet. At the head of the intervening island there is an embankment 445 feet in length. The two sections of the dam are 16 feet in height, and the embankment 24 feet in height. At the south side of the Illinois River is an embankment 500 feet in length, to prevent the inundation of the contiguous bottom lands.

The two rivers are about three-quarters of a mile apart at the points at which the dams are constructed, and a race has been cut across the intervening neck of land, connecting the two rivers above the dams, and equalizing the head of water.

Along the north side of the Illinois, from the dam to a point near the confluence of that river with the Fox, will be a race for the appropriation of the water-power. A similar race will also be constructed on each side of the Fox—presenting, all together, about two and a half miles of millraces, both sides of which being tenable, afford a grand total of five miles of sites for manufactories, with an abundant and never failing supply of water.

The work has been prosecuted under the superintendence of Robert O. Wilson, civil engineer, of Ottawa, and reflects great credit upon his professional ability.

The Ottawa Manufacturing Company, who own this immense water-power, which is unsurpassed in the United States, save by that at Lowell, Massachusetts, also own an ample breadth of contiguous lands, and are enterprising men, who will offer liberal inducements for the establishment of manufactories in their midst.

DEATH OF A PETROLEUM PIONEER.

Sketch of the Late James Tarr, an "Oil Prince."

From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald.

A despatch from Meadville yesterday informs us that James Tarr, of Tarr farm celebrity, died at his residence on Monday last. Five or six years ago no man on Oil Creek was more familiarly known. He belonged to the class of old residents who found themselves made suddenly rich by the possession of oil territory, whose unthrifty soil had for many years previous afforded them but a scanty subsistence. Mr. Tarr was a son of John Tarr, one of the oldest residents of Cherry Tree Township, Venango County, where he still resides, at the advanced age of 75 years. James Tarr was about 46 years of age. He purchased the celebrated Tarr farm about five years before the oil excitement began, and married the widow McClellan. He possessed but limited means, and carried on the usual farm labors, living frugal, and like many other Oil Creek agriculturists, occasionally varying his occupations by engaging in the business of rafting lumber to Pittsburgh and other points.

The history of the Tarr farm, as oil producing territory, dates from June, 1861, when the Crane & Stewart well was struck. The farm embraces a tract of 198 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Stone farm, east by high lands, south by Blood farm, and west by Oil Creek. The Crane & Stewart well was on the first lease issued, and flowed 100 barrels, and was on the flat, within five rods of the water line. The second and best lease was made to William Phillips for the royalty of one-quarter the oil in the barrel; but the Crescent well was struck before the Phillips, and produced between three and four hundred barrels. Then came the Phillips No. 1, which flowed 400 barrels. The celebrated Phillips No. 2, was struck in October, 1861, and flowed 3,000 barrels. Petroleum was then a drug in market, and sold for a mere song, the price ranging from 15 to 25 cents per barrel, and on the Blood farm, next adjoining, was disposed of as low as 10 cents per barrel. It was impossible to provide tankage for the Phillips, and a stop-cock was put on to prevent wastage, and the flow shut off at intervals, until the striking of the Woodford well, about four rods from the Phillips. The Woodford interfered with the Phillips, and a compromise was finally effected by the consolidation of the companies in such a manner that either company drew one-third of the other's production.

The strike of the Woodford occurred on the 15th of July, 1862, and its production was rated at one thousand five hundred barrels. The Phillips flowed two years. These wells, though striking the same crevice, as it was supposed, presented a striking contrast in the appearance of the oil—the Phillips pouring a steady stream of pure oil, and the Woodford giving an adulterated product, which was attributed to the admixture of water.

In the month of August, 1861, Mr. Tarr sold one-half of his land interest in the oil for $20,000 to Clark & Sumner, of New York. The same parties offered $60,000 for the entire royalty, but Mr. Tarr refused to sell. Clark & Sumner resold a one-third interest of the purchase to Colonel Payne, Bernard Spencer, and others, of Rochester, New York, for $35,000, but the rapid decline in the price of oil made these parties regret their purchase, and they subsequently disposed of their interest to the same firm at the buying price. New and paying wells were continually developed, and Mr. Tarr, of course, accumulated a splendid fortune. In the fall of 1865, when gold was worth $2.50, he was offered the handsome sum of $800,000 cash for the fee simple of the Tarr farm, which was equivalent to $2,000,000. [illegible] Up to the month of October, 1865, when the writer of this article visited the Tarr farm and collected the actual statistics for publication in the *Herald*, the total production from June, 1861, covering a period of about four and a half years, exceeded 646,000 barrels. At that time (October, 1865), the oil interests in the farm were owned and controlled as follows: One-half by James Tarr, one-quarter by Clark & Sumner, and one-quarter by the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company.

In the year 1865 Mr. Tarr removed to Meadville, where he built an elegant mansion fronting on Court House Square. In 1867 he announced himself an independent candidate for Associate Judge in this county, but obtained very few votes. He leaves a wife and several children, and his father and several of his brothers and sisters reside in Venango County.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thirty Miles Beneath the Earth—A Subterranean River—One Hundred Acres of Lake—Wonderful Waterfalls.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Nov. 28.

During the latter part of the war, a cave was discovered near Pineville, McDonald County, Missouri, but the times were so unsettled that beyond a careless, superficial examination of the more accessible portion of it no general explorations have as yet been made.

Mr. C. C. Carpenter, a gentleman residing in Pineville, in company with one or two of his friends, gives the following as the result of an expedition made last week in search of the wonderful:

The location of this new subterranean wonder is sixteen miles southeast of Pineville, McDonald County; the entrance is on Sugar Creek, in a ravine bearing the suggestive title of "Bar Hollar." You make your entrance into the bowels of the earth through a volcanic fissure seven feet wide by twenty feet in length, you soon lose sight of day, and find yourself in a long entrance hall fully one hundred yards in length, which terminates in the bat room, so named by the explorers from the thousands of bats that swarmed within its dark and hidden recesses; they flew about in swarms, making a terrible noise in the arched roof above. This room has three sides, each with an aperture opening into smaller caverns or side rooms. The dimensions of the room were taken by Mr. Carpenter, and found to be 50 x 150 feet, the ceiling about twenty feet from the floor. Passing from this room, a walk of about 400 yards, through a spacious hall, and we find ourselves in Barnum's Museum, so-called from the number of strangely-shaped stalactites found there. This room is in the shape of a horseshoe. Nature must certainly intended this room for a church, since the roof is arched in purely gothic style, with dome and columns, and to finish off, and make it complete, a pulpit near the centre. The walls of this magnificent cavern are 100 feet high, but one of the most remarkable features about it is a fountain of pure water four feet in diameter. Turning northward we find a room sixty feet wide, and filled almost full of a glistening formations of stalactites, which hang in curiously formed pendants from the roof. To the south of this is a room which should be named the bottomless pit, since it apparently has neither bottom, sides, or roof. The darkness within this place is appalling. Turning to the east the party walked a distance of about a quarter of a mile when they came to a flight of natural steps, forty or fifty in number, terminating in a wide platform which formed the entrance to a mammoth hall, supported by Corinthian pillars of various thickness, and endless in number, all white as snow, and glistening as though studded with millions of diamonds. This hall is probably 200 feet in width, and communicates with a number of passages leading off in various directions, none of which have been explored. Proceeding on their way, the explorers found a river of running water, coming no one knows from where. It is about fifty feet wide and three feet deep. The party followed its course down stream to the falls, where the water goes roaring over a precipice into the darkness below. The party retraced their way to the Mammoth Hall, crossed the river, and proceeded on their way. They passed room after room of endless shapes, and full of natural curiosities.

Miles of caverns were passed through, each having outlets in others, and all dark, but all full of beauty when lighted up with torches or lamps. A lake of pure water was soon reached, which was at first supposed to be a river. Here a rude boat or dug-out had been brought by a fugitive during the late war. He had explored the lake during the war, and went northward until he thought he was coming to a waterfall, when he returned.

Further explorations on the lake developed the fact that the noise was made by a huge waterfall, where the water came pouring in from above. The water falls a distance of 60 feet. The lake is circular in shape, and has no visible outlet for water. It is about one hundred acres in extent. There were eight or ten dark passages found upon the banks of the lake, leading in all directions, but the guide accompanying the exploring party lost his courage and refused to go further. The party were then about eight [illegible]

DECEMBER

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to 8 lbs of salt. To this is added one-fourth of a pound of saltpetre and one quart of the best quality of syrup. The hams are put in this for sixty days, when they go to the smoke-house. The hams should be taken out of the brine once a week to air, or, if put into tight casks, should be rolled over almost daily. This is the way in which Chicago sugar-cured hams are prepared. I have put up hams for many years very nearly after the same recipe, with great satisfaction.

There are many other points of interest to the farmer that the fire did not disturb,—the Shot-Tower and Lead-Works; agricultural implement works, such as those of Furst & Bradley; the great basket factory of S. J. Russell; the Chicago Scale Works, and others. The basket-maker is supposed to be the poorest man among all the industries; but, when you go into this factory, you will see that the humble basket-maker is to work among steam boxes and curious machinery that cuts out the web and woof ready to his hand, and he weaves the basket over forms that genius has contrived, and thus the basket-maker has been elevated to a level with the other great industries that give employment in cities.

One class of attractions that invite to the city is gone, or gives but a faint light, the theatres, museum and opera; but we have left the great workshops, that give a city real value, and bind it to the country by ties of mutual interest. No fire can destroy Chicago, any more than the burning of a farm-house or barn can destroy the farm; and we have only to await the rebuilding to see all of its relations fully restored. There is nothing so crippled that we need seek other markets in order to form new ties; and it is easy to see that we only had a faint idea of the broad field that the city presented us as a place of exchange, of shipment and of manufactures. It is well, therefore, for us to become more familiar with all its capabilities, in order to know better what crops to grow, and how to prepare them for the demands of the market. RURAL.

TERRIBLE MINE ACCIDENT.

Four Men Precipitated Down a Shaft at the Pewabic Mine, and Instantly Killed.

From the Houghton (L. S.) Mining Gazette, Nov. 27.

Sometime late in the afternoon of Monday last, the Captain of the Pewabic mine placed in one of the rock cars, or skips, three sticks of timber, which were to be used in the 190 fm. level of the mine, and which were let down the shaft, the car arriving at its point of destination in a satisfactory manner, but minus one of the pieces of timber. The timberman of the mine, who had sent after the material, thought it a little singular that his order had not been filled; but he supposed it was inconvenient to send the full complement of sticks at the time, and so dismissed the matter from his mind. Subsequent events, however, proved what had become of the missing piece of wood, as it was the cause of a most direful calamity. The car containing the timber before alluded to, passed down the shaft all right until it reached, it is thought, the 60 fm. level, where one of the sticks, by some unaccountable means, was lifted from the skip, and, instead of falling to the bottom of the shaft, lodged in it in the immediate vicinity of the 60 fm. level. The car, after arriving at the 190 fm. level, (about 1,300 feet from the surface), was allowed to remain, and was there when the miners employed in that level were leaving their work. The timberman, Mr. Wm. Reed, together with four miners, had no inclination to crawl up to the 120 fm. level (where the "man engine," used for taking the employes of the mine to the surface, was) so they all got into the empty skip at hand—the four miners crouching into the body of it, and Mr. Reed seated on what is called the bale, and hanging on to the rope used in pulling the car up—when the signal was given for "hoisting." The car started and went as usual until it reached the point where the missing stick of timber had stuck, when it tipped in such a manner as to pitch all the men out, four of whom were cast headlong down the shaft to death and destruction, at distances varying from 100 to 700 feet, the timberman escaping a similar fate most marvelously. It was found that the four unfortunate men killed were terribly mangled and crushed; every one of them had an arm and leg broken and skull mashed. One poor fellow was caught in the shaft about 100 feet from where the mishap befel the car, and the others lodged at different points below, the farthest one discovered down the shaft having fallen 700 feet. Mr. Reed, being on the bale of the car, was thrown forward and slightly stunned, but not sufficiently to destroy all sense, and he succeeded in catching hold of the rope, or some part of the ship, thus saving himself from going down the shaft. At the time of the accident, the light which the men had with them was put out, and all was total darkness; but owing to the timberman's superior knowledge of the mine he was able to reach the surface, which he succeeded in doing in a short time and gave the alarm, when willing hands carried the bruised remains of the dead miners to the surface. The men killed were all married, and natives of the county Cornwall, England. The following are their names:

John James, (leaves wife and five children.)

Thomas Trewarren, (leaves wife and three children.)

Samuel Hooper, (leaves wife and two children.)

William Bellemy, (leaves wife but no children.)

No particular blame can be attached to any one in connection with this fearful calamity. The fact is well understood in all mines in the country that men employed therein are not to attempt to ride in skips or kibbles underground, and if they do so it is at the imminent risk of their lives and limbs.

Operatic Troubles—Clara Louise Kellogg Declines Going to California.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 28.

The lovers of operatic music have been gradually preparing their ears for the Kellogg opera season, which was announced to commence at the California Theatre about the middle of December under the managerial auspices of Signor Bianchi. Clara Louise Kellogg was to be the bright particular star, whose melodious notes were to be paid for at the rate of $500 per night. According to the terms of her contract the sum of $10,000 (in greenbacks, probably), was to be paid her in New York city on yesterday, Nov. 25. She was then to leave that city for San Francisco on to-morrow (Monday, the 27th instant), arriving here the following Monday. Bianchi was to pay Miss Kellogg's travelling expenses from New York and back, as well as those of her mother and two servants. In addition to this a carriage was to be provided to carry the bird of song to the theatre, and after each perfomance to her hotel, Miss Kellogg graciously paying her own board. Armed with this contract, which necessitated an expenditure of about $11,000, Bianchi came to San Francisco and announced a season of twenty nights for subscribers at $2.50 per night—amounting to $50 for each person—three operas to be given each week. It now appears that Miss Kellogg was to sing on only *two* of the three subscription nights per week, and on extra or fourth night of the opera, for which seats would be sold specially and season tickets not be received.

Bianchi's programme included Kate Morensi, a "beautiful" contralto; Signor Pietro Baccei, *primo tenore*, and other distinguished singers, male and female. The sale of seats for the twenty subscription nights was announced to last for four days, after which seats for single operas would be disposed of. Up to and including yesterday the sale of seats amounted to only about $8,000—not sufficient to send the payment of $10,000 to Miss Kellogg, according to the contract. There was weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the Italian opera people. Kellogg was telegraphed to, and answered: "No money, no come; consider the contract off." She wasn't so anxious to take a Pacific coast trip when the coin was not forthcoming, and a New York manager stood at her elbow, money in hand, ready to make good the deficiency if she would stay at home. Bianchi informed several of his friends of the dilemma, and at latest advices last evening the telegraph was being freely used to prevail on Miss Kellogg to take the cash on hand and trust to Providence and luck for the balance of her money when she should reach San Francisco. Whether she will accept these uncertain terms or throw up the contract and the engagement, remains to be seen. In the meantime the prospect for the opera season is not encouraging—which is to be regretted. Let us hope Kellogg will come and warble.

Death of a Venerable Illinoisian.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Dec. 2.

Peter Menard, probably the oldest native of the State of Illinois, died at Fremont, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. He was born in Kaskaskia, December 28, 1798, and consequently was within a month of seventy-three years of age. His father was an Indian trader, and in his early life Peter Menard spent much of his time in hunting and trapping. He was also an Indian trader with Colonel Hanard of Chicago. He was so thoroughly acquainted with Indians and Indian life, that in 1827 he was appointed sub-Indian agent at this post, then known as Fort Clark. Some years after, about 1839, he removed to Tazewell County, where he has since resided. The deceased for some years was a Representative in the Illinois Legislature, and once ran as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Stillman, sister of Captain Stillman, formerly well-known to old Peorians. Mrs. Menard died in 1858. In 1860, Colonel Menard married Mary Briggs, of Tremont, who survives him. There were several children by the first wife, but none of them survive. Three children by the second wife are still living.

Josiah Fulton, Esq., of Richwoods, in this county, was a schoolmate of Colonel Menard, and relates many anecdotes of him. Mr. Fulton is in his seventy-third year. He says he met the Colonel on the streets of Peoria, a month or so ago, and that he then appeared to be ailing, and remarked that Mr. Fulton would probably outlast him. The funeral occurred at Tremont, yesterday.

The deceased is represented as a man of unbounded generosity and hospitality. He was commonly known as "the poor man's friend," and it is said at one time became badly embarrassed in his affairs, on account of his disposition to go the security of his needy neighbors and friends. Happily he recovered from his embarrassments and leaves a competency to his family.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New Books of the Season—Periodical Literature—Literary Notes—Gossip at Home and Abroad.

THE LIFE OF JOHN STERLING. By THOMAS CARLYLE. London: Chapman & Hall, 1871.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES: With Elucidations. By THOMAS CARLYLE. London: Chapman & Hall, 1871.

We are indebted to Messrs. Scribner & Welford for the volumes entitled above, being part of the uniform series of Carlyle's works now in course of publication by the London firm whose name appears in the imprint. Four or five volumes of this series, embracing "Sartor Resartus" and "The French Revolution," have already appeared, and have been warmly welcomed by the admirers of Carlyle. They are published with exquisite taste, combining the daintiest of binding with the clearest of type. It is evident that the rugged old philosopher never before got into such finery; but they are of a cost and finish to which not even his own Prof. Teufelsdroch could have made objection. The volumes are convenient in size, bound with elastic covers, richly ornamented in black, and the typography is very attractive, and at the same time grateful to the eye. When finished, the series will be an ornament to the library.

MRS. PORTER'S NEW SOUTHERN COOKING BOOK, and Companion for Frugal and Economical Housekeepers; Containing Carefully-Prepared and Practically-Tested Recipes for All Kinds of Plain and Fancy Cooking. By Mrs. M. E. PORTER, Prince George Court House, Va. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. Chicago: W. G. Holmes, 194 West Madison street. 1871.

The appearance of this Southern work on cooking is one of the best evidences of the civilizing tendencies of reconstruction. Before the war, the pursuit of literature was considered plebian by the chivalry of the South, especially by the chivalry of Virginia, more especially still by the chivalry about Prince George Court House. The Southern lady who would have dabbled in cookery would have been frowned upon; the one who would have written a book upon the subject would fairly have been ostracized. But time has its revenges, since the war, writers, male and female, have been found bold enough to rush into print with novel or poem; and at last a Southern woman has been found bold enough to follow in the footsteps of immortal Mrs. Glass and tell the world what she knows about cookery. Nay, more than that, in strange contradistinction of Southern social practice, to inculcate lessons of economy and frugality upon Southern housekeepers. Mrs. Porter has fairly invaded the Yankee bailiwick, and revels in her recipes for soups, fish, meats, pastries, and desserts. She has written a work which will compare favorably with any of the American cook-books; and, if the Southern appetite and digestion both do not improve under the influence of her savory dishes, it will not be her fault. It is excellent and sensible, enough to have a circulation all over the country. In addition to all of our Northern dishes, the recipes for which are given from practical tests, there are many distinctive Southern dishes, like planter soup, gumbo soup, shad in various forms, chicken gumbo, roasted larks, corn bread, corn batter-cakes, hominy cakes, Indian pone, Maryland biscuits, New Orleans gingerbread, Dixie buns, Old Dominion buns, S. C. A. cake, Georgia marble cake, Southern favorite cake, Fairfax cakes, Carolina plum cake, Confederate brandy jumbles, Charleston cake, Confederate fruit cake, Prince George cake, Augusta cream cake, Princess cakes, &c., &c., which will prove veritable curiosities to our Northern housekeepers, who will readily forgive the Confederate character of many of the dishes, in view of the fact that Yankee plum puddings, and doughnuts, and pumpkin pies, and other distinctive Northern dishes stand side by side with them. The interchange of cookery between North and South will have a good effect, for human nature is always most reasonable when solaced with a good dinner. Mrs. Porter has prepared a very excellent and very valuable manual for the table, and we rejoice over this fact, as well as the cheering intelligence that a matron of Old Virginia can be found with the Yankee virtues of economy and frugality.

ZANITA: A tale of the Yo Semite. By THERESA YELVERTON, Viscountess Avonmore. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 1872.

"Zanita" is the title of a story, the scenes of which are located in the Yo Semite Valley. There is much to be said in praise of the excellent work of the publishers, and the beauty of the Riverside press work; but very little to be said in praise of the author. The book is of that ephemeral nature which will perish with the season, and is principally noticeable for its stilted, superficial nature, and the thoroughly impossible character of its personages. There is a rather ostentatious display of description, a mild sort of the senseless audacity which runs through Miss Evans' works, and an evident self-satisfaction on the part of the author, which will hardly be appreciated by the reader. As an episode of California life, it is destitute of any characteristic flavor: while its personages could have been located in Terre del Fuego with as much consistency as in the Yo Semite. The men invariably have almond eyes, lean gracefully, talk Italian and other modern languages, indulge in stilted, high-sounding rhetoric, and whistle Captain Jinks; while the women go with streaming hair, vermillion faces, and black eyes shooting golden rays, and talk the most stupid nonsense. We had long ago supposed Miss Evans had the monopoly of such fustian; but she has evidently found a rival in Mrs. Yelverton.

A LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG, being choice collections from the best poets; with an introduction. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1871.

The volume before us is a compilation of the best poems of the English language, admirably adapted, as might have been expected from such an authority as Mr. Bryant, both for reference, and as exhibiting the gradual poetical development of this order of literature. The general arrangement of the book is the same as that of Mr. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," but the collection is larger and much more comprehensive, and includes a very generous selection from the poets of the present day. The work is prefaced with an introduction by Mr. Bryant, to which allusion has been made before in these columns; and also contains some very excellent illustrations, and several *fac-similes* of autograph manuscript by American and English poets. The publishers have evidently co-operated with Mr. Bryant in producing a tasty, elegant book. It is not only one of the best, but also one of the handsomest, books of the season.

THE AMERICAN ELOCUTIONIST AND DRAMATIC READER. By JOSEPH A. LYONS, A. M. Published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is the latest on the list of readers designed for use in colleges, academies, and schools, and is a very superior work. The compiler has made a judicious selection of illustrations and exercises, ranging over a very wide field of literature, and displayed, not only an extended acquaintance with the works of the best authors, but great ability in the choice and arrangement. One notable feature of the book is, that it contains a great quantity of new matter. The editor has cut loose from the manacles that seem to have bound most of his predecessors. While he has not ignored the claims of the effusions of bygone days, and other lands, to preservation in the scholastic exercise, he has given a liberal number of his pages to extracts from the speeches and writings of Western men of our own day. Hence, many new names figure in the table of contents and the result is, that the scholar has the opportunity of knowing what the men of his own time and section are thinking about, and how they treat the subjects of greatest interest in our day. The effect of this cannot be otherwise than to better prepare the student for the world of ideas and things he is about to enter upon; and we should not be surprised to find that this work is the beginning of a sweeping reform in the compilation of our school-readers.

The exercises are preceded by a very valuable introduction to the principles and practice of elocution and vocal culture, written by the Rev. M. B. Brown, Professor of Theology and Moral Philosophy in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana), with which institution Professor Lyon has long been associated.

MOUNTAIN ADVENTURES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. Selected from the narratives of celebrated travellers, with an introduction and additions. By J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Napoleon and His Marshals," "Washington and His Generals," "Sacred Scenes and Sacred Mountains," etc., etc. With forty-one illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1872.

Prof. Tyndall's recent admirable work on Alpine ascents, which he has modestly entitled "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," has, perhaps, more than any other work, excited renewed interest in mountain adventures, with special reference to the feats of climbing difficult peaks. The Messrs. Scribner have done well to recognize this fact, and to add to their excellent "Library of Wonders," the volume before us. It is compiled by Mr. Headley, and we are glad to see that that gentleman has given us very little of himself, and has foregone his usual habit of exaggeration and glittering generalities, satisfying himself with collecting the testimony of experts, and putting it together in a readable and connected form. Necessarily a generous share of the volume is devoted to the experience of such Alpine mountaineers as Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Whymper, De Saussure, Martins, Bravais, Agassiz, Desor Du Chatellier, and others; including in this portion of the work, also, the mournful narrative of the death of Lord Douglas, Hadon, and the Rev. Mr. Hudson, in their descent of the Matterhorn. In addition, succinct narratives are given of ascents of the Pic du Midi, in the Pyrenees, the Brocken, Mounts Parnassus, Athos, Lebanon, Ararat, Sinai, the Himalayas, Adam's Peak in Ceylon, the Peter Botte in the Mauritius, the Peak of Teneriffe, Chimborazo, and other famous mountains—making in all the most complete account yet published of mountain-climbing, and particularly valuable, as it embraces the first ascent in each case.

Periodical Literature.

We are indebted to the respective publishers for the following magazines: *American Homes*, a new Boston monthly, devoted to household reading, which is not very promising either in appearance or contents; *Our Monthly* for December, the Philadelphia Presbyterian Magazine; *The Herald of Health and Journal of Physical Culture*, the noticeable feature of which is a paper, "How Best to Promote the Cause of Temperance," by O. B. Frothingham; and the *Little Corporal*, who appears as a vigorous Phenix from the ruins, still waving his sword and carrying his colors, and as fresh and handsome as he ever was before the fire. A very pleasant feature of this number is a sketch of the triumphant Corporal, which Nast sent as a donation.

Old and New for December is one of the best numbers yet issued, and very varied in its contents. Mr. Hale opens with an eloquent allusion to Chicago, containing the substance of his Faneuil Hall address, and also contributes a fresh instalment of his story, "Ups and Downs." The new many-handed story, "Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other" is commenced. The story is not yet developed further than introducing the heroine. The other papers are "Day-Dreaming," by Francis Tiffany; "The Language of Brutes," by Leonard A. Jones; "God with Man," by Joseph May; "The Bear-Buck," by A. D. W.; "Lorrento Papers," by Charles D. Warner; and "The Companion of Paradise," by Henry A. Miles. The "Examiner" and "Fine Arts," which are beginning to be the most interesting features of the magazine, discuss a wider range of topics; among them Masson's Life of Milton, Bret Harte, the Karaite Jews, the Devil, Theological Literature in Germany, the Nile, Copley, Stuart, and Allston, and Working Men's Homes.

Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, formerly publisher of the *Little Corporal*, has just issued, in a small, compact volume, a collection of the scenes and incidents during the late fire in this city. The work is published very neatly, and has a map of the burned district. It is furnished to the trade and general purchasers by the Western News Company.

Literary Notes.

Robert Dale Owen's new book, "The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next," will be issued in a few days by Carleton & Co.

—An exchange having received poems entitled the "Throbbing Brain" and the "Bleeding Heart," concludes to wait for the "Aching Stomach" before publishing either.

—Mr. Disraeli has authoritatively contradicted the assertion, in Grant's recent work on "The Newspaper Press," that he (Disraeli) edited and contributed to several journals.

—Colonel Chesney's "Battle of Dorking" has reached its seventh hundred thousand.

—A work of several authors, entitled "The West Point Scrap-Book," is to be issued. It is a collection of stories, songs, and legends relating to the West Point Academy.

—Newton wrote his Chronology fifteen times over before he was satisfied with it; and Gibbon wrote out his Memoir nine times before it was published.

—Roberts Brothers publish this week a series of twenty silhouettes, representing Falstaff and his companions, by Konewka.

—Dr. R. G. Latham, the English grammarian, endeavors to trace, by a slight thread of connection, the ghost in Shakspeare's Hamlet back to the ghost of Polydorus, the son of Hecuba, in the tragedy of Euripides, where his mother learns and avenges his death.

—Now that Harper & Brothers and J. R. Osgood & Co. have amicably adjusted their long warfare, and *Every Saturday* has withdrawn as a rival to *Harper's Weekly*, the three periodicals published by Harper announce a brilliant collection of new material, some of which would have gone to Boston but for the treaty of peace. Beside "Middlemarch," the new story by George Eliot, to commence in *Harper's Weekly* for Dec. 16, they have "Miss or Mrs?" by Wilkie Collins, to commence in *Harper's Bazar* for Dec. 23; "Blade o' Grass," by C. L. Parjeon, author of "Joshua Marvel," to commence Dec. 16; "The Golden Lion of Grampere," by Anthony Trollope, to commence in an early number of *Harper's Magazine*; the plates and advance sheets of "London: A Pilgrimage," by Gustave Dore and Blanchard Jerrold, a new and magnificent series of illustrations, and a new novel by Miss Thackeray.

—The English-speaking world, after long consideration and many haw-haws of mocking laughter, the echoes of which still are heard in many newspapers, has finally decided to call Walt Whitman a poet.

—Photography is still in the ascendant for illustrated English books.

—Henry Chorley, the English musical critic, is preparing Miss Mitford's letters for the press.

—John Henry Newman's Essays have just been issued in England.

—Another part of Dr. Coleman's work, "The Pentateuch, Book of Joshua, Critically Examined," is in press.

—Max Muller's "Lectures on the Science of Religion" are now ready for the American market.

—Longfellow's "Divine Tragedy" and Tennyson's "Tournament" are just now the sensations in literary circles.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editress of *Godey's Lady's Book*, is 84 years old, and still labors constantly at the work which has employed her for the last forty-four years.

—It is understood that Mr. Kinglake has deferred the publication of the concluding volume of his "History of the Crimean War," until the absorbing interest excited by the Franco-German war has subsided.

—Among forthcoming works of value on jurisprudence in the press of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, are "Schouler on Personal Property," "Bigelow's Overruled Cases," "May on Insurance," "Rawle on Covenants," "Phillips on Liens," and an "American Dictionary of Law Terms and Phrases."

—"A Bibliography of American Catholic Writers, from 1820 to 1871," has been for some time in preparation by Mr. J. M. Finotti, and will be finished the present year.

—Mary Arnold, niece of Matthew Arnold, has contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*, a finely written article on the "Chronicle of the Cid," the great chivalric poem of Spain.

—The republication of the early Journals of the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, from 1784 to 1838, will appear shortly, in three volumes.

—The full title of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise's new book, in the press of Lippincott, is: "Seven Decades of the Union; The Humanities and Materialism, illustrated by a Memoir of John Tyler, with Reminiscences of some of His Great Contemporaries. The Transition State of This Nation; Its Dangers and Their Remedy."

—The London *Examiner* says of Miss Braddon's latest work of fiction: "It has not been our misfortune to read all Miss Braddon's novels, but of all that we have read, 'The Lovers of Arden' is the nastiest."

—Alexander Dumas, left a very important unpublished work, namely: a five-act translation, in verse, of "Romeo and Juliet."

—John Morley, the English Radical, has written a monograph on Voltaire. He has gone deeper into that wonderful eighteenth-century French literature than any Englishman, except Mr. Carlyle.

—J. R. Osgood announces the third volume of "Winckelman's History of Ancient Art," translated by Heny Lodge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $30,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $3 each, or two for $5.

J. Parsons, Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer, has re-opened at 684 Wabash avenue, with an entirely new stock of fine Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c. Prescription book saved from the fire.

Corns 25c, Bunions 50c.—By Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington-st., 9 to 4; 624 West Lake-st., 6 to 9 p. m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Dr. Price's Special Flavorings are as good as possible to make. Each flavor represents the active flavoring principle of the fruit and aromatic from which it is extracted, and no cheat in measure.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Legions attest the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 528 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. A. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now at Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 344 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, [illegible]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM, INSIDE Chicago lots and a grain warehouse 70 miles from Chicago; also, acre property. Address A, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE LOTS ON SOUTHWEST corner of Forty-fourth-st. and Evans-av., and two lots on Evans-av., to exchange for an "A 1" light draught vessel, carrying about 7,000 bu.—Balance in cash. Address A. G. TALCOTT, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME four year-old bay mare for a fast horse; will pay difference in cash. Address WHEELER, IRWIN & CO., Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS LATIMER, TEACHER OF GERMAN, 11 Centre-av., West Side.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK,

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Cardigan Jackets, Notions, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Eight Hundred Cases

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Shelf & Builders' Hardware,

Carpenters' and Shoemakers' Tools, Table Cutlery, and 50 Crates of Crockery by the Package.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Household Goods,

Carpets, Crockery, &c.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 9½ a. m.,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

LACE GOODS, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., will, by order of Mr. Robert Macdonald, Offer the above large and fresh line of HOLIDAY GOODS, including HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS, &c.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

350 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 PACKAGES

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

Invoice of Table Cutlery, Invoice of Shelf Hardware, Invoice of Silver Plated Ware,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER,

2 Coils Rope,

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

75 boxes Window Glass

AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 DOZEN

Gloves and Gauntlets.

Invoice of Ladies' and Misses Hats, Invoice of Splendid Feathers, Invoice of Rich Silks and Velvetines, 1,000 dozen Shirts and Drawers, 1,000 dozen Wool Socks and Hosiery, 10 Bales White and Brown Blankets, Cavalry Overcoats and Pants,

At Auction

On Thursday Morning, December, 7, AT THE RED FRONT SALESROOM.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Friday, December 8, at 10 o'clock,

THREE CAR LOADS OF

FURNITURE

From the Hoyt House, St. Joseph, Mich.,

Was new last June and made to order. Goods consisting of

Parlor Sets, Lounges, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Wash Stands, Comodes, Extension Tables, French Bedstead, Spring Bottom Chairs, &c.

Sale December 8, at our rooms, for account of mortgage. COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

AUCTION.

JOHN A. ELISON,

(Late of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.)

Has taken an office for the present at No. 160 Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st. He is now prepared to make sales of Real Estate, Furniture at houses, and all kinds of out door sales. JOHN A. ELISON, Auctioneer.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A concise history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents &c. To be completed in one handsomely bound octavo volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by Chapin & Gulick, from photographic views taken on the spot. Agents' bound prospectus (price, 50c) now ready. For particulars, &c., address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO send their names and receive (free) our new list of books especially suitable for the holidays. Good at all times, but at this season unrivalled. Liberal terms. E. HANNAFORD & CO., publishers of first-class subscription books, 223 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $20 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and the Great Fire is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus Book and Outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! Employment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY CAN BE made by either sex with my new articles. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, [illegible] Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 163 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, [illegible] MOSES WARREN, 103 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS $2,000, OR more at his command to join me in enlarging my business. [illegible] Address DRY GOODS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH IN an established business doing a good hide, wool and junk business. Address Box 153, Logansport, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

TO-MORROW EVENING

DR. LORD,

The famous historical lecturer, will tell the romantic story of

ABELARD AND ELOISE.

Music will commence at 7½ o'clock. Course Tickets not available for this lecture. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., Harlow's Jewelry, 289 West Lake-st., and Shreve's Drug Store, 58 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER.........S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

Change of Programme.

First appearance of the Tenor, WM. DWYER, from San Francisco Minstrels (New York). First appearance of FRANK DE COURCY.

Arlington's Challenge Essence!

Price in the Haunted Hotel!

The Lunatic Asylum!

Tribulations of a Call Boy!

Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The romantic life of the martyred

SAVONAROLA

Will be told to-night by the eminent historian and eloquent orator,

DR. JOHN LORD.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; and at the Michigan-av. Free Library, and on the West Side at the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office, 54 South Canal-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF

DIVORCE!

The best play ever presented in Chicago.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday, At 2 o'clock precisely.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

THIS MONDAY EVENING,

THE GREAT MEDIÆVAL REFORMER

"Savonarola,"

By the GREAT MODERN REFORMER,

Dr. John Lord.

MARTINE'S

Dancing Academies,

REOPENED AT 53 & 55 ADA-ST.

In view of the changed address of friends and patrons, I adopt this method of inviting them to my WEEKLY PARTIES on Tuesday evenings, invitations for which may be had on application at Academy. South Side patrons, leave orders for FREE BUS at "Young's Bus Office," corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., before 6 o'clock Tuesday evenings. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

Special Lecture on Tuesday Evening,

"Abelard and Eloise!"

DR. JOHN LORD,

"A Story of Love."

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

Last Three Nights of PROGRESS.

To conclude with the amusing farce of THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGG.

On Thursday next will be produced Robertson's elegant comedy of

"SCHOOL."

DANCING.

MR. SULLIVAN is forming a new class for beginners at his residence, 83 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL.

Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated and most centrally located of any at present in this city, will be finished on the 10th inst. With the Gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.

Managers of first-class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful Hall on favorable terms. For further information, apply to

JOHN T. APPLEBERG, Office Central Hall, Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-Second-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS and other good collaterals, at 30 and 60 days, and on real estate at current rates. Commercial paper discounted. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$50,000, IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more, for six months, at 10 per cent. on real estate collaterals. AYRES & HOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

$100,000—I WILL PAY CASH 85 CENTS on the dollar for this amount of adjusted claims against Republic Insurance Company. Address, stating amount, N B, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHARLES HENRY Williams, of Swansea, Wales (son of the late Charles Williams, of Swansea). His grandfather, John Williams, of Ferry Side, Camarthen, Wales, has left him a considerable sum of money, and communication with him as to the same is necessary. Is supposed to have lately joined the United States regular army. Address RICHARD JONES, care of A. SNYDER, ESQ., 173 Green-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—ANNABELLA, COME HOME AT once; all will then be well. Let me know right away by messenger, not mail, where I can see you. Your loving mother, SARAH.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE Sherman House who left a valise on the night of the fire with Miss C. Hudson, at 330 Clark-st., can find the same by calling at 70 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—MRS MARGARET STEWART will please address T. K., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK ONE trunk, in a small buggy, from corner of Burton's alley and Clark-st.; also a sheet containing a large quantity of books and a stair carpet, on the night of the fire, will be liberally rewarded by returning them to Mrs. ROBERT MALCOM, 215 Huron-st.

PERSONAL—GLOBE THEATRE, SATURDAY evening—Lady in dress circle, who recognized gentleman opposite; afterward in street car. If further acquaintance is agreeable, please send her address to admirer. SAMMIE FORD, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, [illegible] COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 80 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, Bolt Cutters, Twist Drills, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-REVOLUTION TAYLOR printing press. Is in good condition, and can be seen running at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST STEAM BRICK HOISTing machine in the United States, now in successful operation at Munsen's Building, River-st. E. W. HALE.

SURFACERS, PLANER AND MATCHER MAchines, [illegible] W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY—A FULL LINE of H. B. Smith's on hand. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES—A LARGE STOCK ON HAND at 113 Fulton-st. W. A. JAMES & CO.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR run flouring mill, perfect, for sale or exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate, or take an interest in putting in a mill. Address W. E. SIMPSON, 21 Canal-st., Chicago.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings, with self-oiling boxes, [illegible] J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A 1 RESTAURANT [illegible] KIMBALL & CO., 194 West Madison-st., Room 6.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, ON West Madison-st., No. 171. A good bargain for cash.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &C., &C., of the Peoria City Foundry and Machine Shop, [illegible] Address H. G. ANDERSON & CO., Peoria, Ill.

$450 WILL SECURE TO THE RIGHT MAN a half interest in a good paying business. Apply at 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN business with $1,000 stock; clears $150 monthly; no bonus or further capital. 433 State-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT [illegible] A LOT FRONTING [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 66 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, 519 [illegible] Milwaukee-av.; first-class neighborhood; [illegible] Inquire down-stairs.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT 25x125 AT $1,250 PER foot, subject to the taxes of 1871. Location Adams-st., [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 66 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL pieces of very desirable property, located in the south-western portion of the city, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with railroad facilities, [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 289 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. [illegible] Inquire on premises, 250 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 200 FEET ON Polk-st.; 100 feet on Mather-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN MONTHLY payments, lots No. 173 and 175 Mather-st. Inquire at Union Insurance and Trust Company, 37 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO STORY AND ENglish basement frame house, twelve rooms, with furnace, gas-fixtures, &c., &c., on Eighteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; easy terms; price $9,000. WM. HANSBROUGH, 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH neatly fitted up store, and counters suitable for any kind of business, with a lease of lot fronting on two streets, for five years or more. All improvements are on the premises. Inquire of owner on premises, 141 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT LOT ON LONG time; 25x80 feet, VanBuren-st., near State. Ten annual payments.

Lots on Madison, State, Market, Randolph, Monroe and Dearborn sts., cheap.

Good brick house on Centre-av., near Madison-st.; $10,500; fifteen rooms.

Nice cottage on Monroe-st. with twenty-six feet of ground. Cheap and on long time.

MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate, 250 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CAMPBELL PARK, only 2½ miles from the Court House; only $1,000 each; terms easy. Apply at 150 West Washington-st., CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. ELDRED, 229 WEST RANdolph-st., a farm of 400 acres near Elgin, Ill., finely improved; 210 acres in Marshall County, Iowa, partly improved; both of these farms can be bought for less than their value, on easy payments; or, will exchange for city property; a pleasant house and large lot in Evanston near the University; cost $4,000; will sell for $3,200; easy terms.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF CHICAGO'S MOST beautiful suburban lots, near city limits, at prices and terms to suit for building or speculation. 431 State-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN THE BURNT DISTRICT—50 feet on Lake-st., near Wabash-av. $800 per foot.

25 feet on Lake-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. $1,000 per foot.

72 feet on River-st. (river front), just east of Wabash-av. $450 per foot.

80 feet on Wabash-av., near Adams-st. $1,000 per foot. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 460 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING property, viz: A new brick building 150 feet square, with an interior court, brick engine house and smoke stack, and an abundant supply of excellent water, with 5 acres or more of land, in a rapidly improving locality, within 5 miles of the Court House, Chicago. There is a boarding house and 10 new cottages for workmen on the property, and side-track from a leading railway. All the above is offered very cheap, and on most accommodating terms, by ROZET & ELLIS, 382 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 500 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER—Good for subdividing. Railroad crossing in centre. Land is dry. Also, dairy farm of 480 acres. Good land. Extensive improvements. Near Chicago. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 300 ACRES near Crown Point, Ind.; there is 200 acres under improvement and fence; there is living water on the premises, and the soil and the lay of the land said to be the best in the country; patent government title given, and also long time, with 7 per cent interest. Call and see me at Room 21 Congress Hall.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—140 ACRES ON Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County, giving good shipping facilities, and 480 acres in Antrim and Leelanaw Counties, Michigan, all heavy timbered and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to J. H. RAUCH, Munroe, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—50 FEET NORTH OF Harrison-st., between Halsted and River, to improve at once. W. T. CUSHING, 204 West Madison-st. Rooms 5 and 6.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR $50 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts., east side. Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES, NOS. 54 AND 56, and 58 and 60 South Water-st., for five years, to good responsible tenant. Will be finished as soon as the weather will permit. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS—OVER J. B. Shay's dry goods store, 263 West Madison-st. suitable for offices or light business; inquire on premises.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE—A GOOD CHANCE for a competent druggist with a small capital. Apply to M. F. HEENAN, 138 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, 46 South Desplaines-st., rooms and offices, second floor and third floor, 75 feet deep. A. KIDDER, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 794 WEST LAKE-ST., for grocery, dry goods, or hardware. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE STORE 22x72 FEET IN THE new 3-story building 98 Kinzie-st., adjoining the new passenger depot C. & N. W. R. R., and one block from LaSalle-st. tunnel.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN BRICK BUILDING corner of Madison and Clinton-sts.; good location and cheap. C. S. WALLER, 92 West Madison st.

TO RENT—4 FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR offices or light business, in Thompson's Block. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES. ALSO desk room. Also one floor on Canal-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK barn, one door south of Thirteenth-st., suitable for a printing office or manufacturing establishment. Inquire at 831 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board. Terms reasonable. [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, SECOND floor, furnished, with board, if desired, suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 68 Ellis-av., one block from cars.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS and parlors; gas and fuel; hot and cold water and bath; very reasonable. Half block from Cottage Grove cars. Brick house, 283 Calumet-av., South of Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED LODGING room, at 149 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED, AND TWO UNfurnished houses near Union Park.

One good 6-room cottage on South Side, on Thirty-first-st., at $15 per month, with $600 worth of furniture, which will be sold for $350.

No. 50 North Desplaines-st., suitable for boarding-house or commission business, with 1 1-2-year paid-up lease, for sale cheap.

Double store on Milwaukee-av., now renting for $120 per month, old rates, with 4 1-2 year ground lease, for sale for $2,500.

Good two-story frame dwelling and lot, on West Side, for $2,500—500 cash and $50 per month.

Good houses and cottages in Evanston, Glencoe, and Highland Park, for rent at one-third of Chicago prices—one house furnished.

Some good lots in burnt district, suitable for manufacturing, residence, or business purposes, for sale or lease at reasonable rates.

We also want some lots in the burnt district for cash customers.

Good bargains offered in houses and lots in different parts of the city.

CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 5 TO 10 rooms, at from $15 to $35 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe. Can be seen at my office, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st. in the forenoon, and at Evanston in the afternoon. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—A GOOD, COMFORTABLE HOME can be had at Evanston; the furniture for sale, which is new, and house rent. Address H C A, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, 13 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements, with large barn, 25x24 feet, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., east front. WM. HANSBROUGH, 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE NEW, NICE HOUSES ON Michigan-av. Or will be sold on easy terms. SIMEON EMERS, 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE TO DO BUSIness in, not particular where. Business, flour and feed. Can be seen for three days at Lake and Mills, corner of Desplaines, or at residence 136 West Adams-st. W. B. STANNARD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE dumpcarts and harness to match. Full rigged and in good order, ready to work in the ruins, [illegible] DE YOUNG at John A. Smith's shops, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, HARNESS, AND COVER [illegible] for $250, cost $400; is a bargain. CHARLES GOODMAN, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, new, for cash. Inquire at J. BAUER & CO.'S, No. 279 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE CARRIAGE horse weighing 1,100 pounds. Sound and quiet. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 80 West Harrison-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, &c., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S [illegible]

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR rent, with new brick and wooden buildings, [illegible] Apply at the works, No. 70 Erie-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND hand [illegible] sleigh. Address SLEIGH, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIXTY BOARDERS AT C. D. WARREN'S Livery Stable, [illegible] WILLIAM KELSEY, Superintendent. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN be consulted on business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; will tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG [illegible] PORTER'S NATIONAL [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—LABORERS [illegible] New Orleans, Mobile, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] WOOD-CHOPPERS [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—BARTENDER [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] LABORERS [illegible]

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR [illegible] KIMBALL & CO., 194 West [illegible] Room 12.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED [illegible] New York City.

WANTED—MAN IN LIQUOR [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TWO [illegible]

WANTED—FOREMAN [illegible] EVANSVILLE JOURNAL CO. [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD CIGAR MAKERS [illegible] LIBIENFELD & BRO. [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT [illegible]

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD [illegible] morning.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Mich.

WANTED—[illegible] early Monday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO A second girl, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work and wait on table. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT THE [illegible]

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL AND A chambermaid [illegible]

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE TO COOK [illegible] South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] Washington-st.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WISH REAL [illegible]

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A [illegible] house. [illegible] Address B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] young man, practical [illegible] Address C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] work of that kind. Address A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] stores and others—By a [illegible] with a London experience, [illegible] BUDGEN, Shelbina, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A private family. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—[illegible] furnished rooms, with or without board. [illegible]

489 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodgings for [illegible] per week. Location central. [illegible]

499 BURNSIDE-ST.—BETWEEN [illegible] State-st., good board and [illegible] for gentlemen.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—[illegible] good board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV. CORNER [illegible] gentlemen, in a private family.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—[illegible]

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a fine new 4-story [illegible] South Desplaines-st., between [illegible]

FOR SALE—BLANK GROUND LEASES—Timothy Wright's form of lease, [illegible] office 115 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—SCHOONER [illegible] carrying 21,000 bushels of wheat [illegible] W. M. EGAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEESE, A NO. 1, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF [illegible] JOY & CO., Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—AT [illegible] cigars also cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—[illegible] HALF BARRELS [illegible] mackerel [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY [illegible] Halsted-st. [illegible] Crosby's Opera House. [illegible]

LOST—A BROWN MARE [illegible]

LOST—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE [illegible] Maitland [illegible] JOHN SAVILLE [illegible] North Canal-st. [illegible]

LOST—DARK BROWN PONY, [illegible] Van Buren-st. [illegible]

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST A [illegible]

FOUND—ON THE NIGHT OF THE FIRE [illegible]

FOUND—A LARGE BLACK [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED [illegible]

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible] Nov. 29, 1871.

LUMBER—WE ARE PREPARED [illegible]

PARTIES WHO CAN SUPPLY [illegible]

THE HIGHEST MARKET VALUE [illegible]

WANTED—TO TAKE A JOB OR [illegible]

$375 A MONTH, [illegible] NOVELTY CO. [illegible]

$18,000 A BUSINESS MAN [illegible] in an established business [illegible]

THE DEBTORS.

Something About Debts and their Forcible Collection.

Means Resorted to by Creditors to Discipline Insolvent or Stubborn Debtors.

Unfortunates Sometimes Incarcerated in the County Jail a Whole Year.

Sheriff Bradley's Views on the Collection of Debts.

Conclusions Drawn After Seventeen Years' Experience.

What "Tim" Thinks of Justices, Constables, and Shyster Lawyers.

Interview with Ed. Longley—Releasing the Prisoners on the Night of the Fire.

The idea that a person can contract a debt with [illegible] of being under no legal obligation to [illegible] no doubt influences many men to [illegible] purchases with the intention of never paying for them. The law is all on the debtor's side, [illegible] having the goods in his possession he [illegible] of the creditor, who is powerless to [illegible] an equivalent. To be sure, the [illegible] can have him put in jail, but the law requires him to pay $2.50 a week for the board of [illegible] while he is incarcerated. But keeping [illegible] however, does not tend to make the [illegible] and the creditor soon becomes tired of [illegible] money to support a fellow whom he [illegible] enough to trust, and in a little while [illegible] is released. Occasionally a person [illegible] through malice, and run into jail on a [illegible] and kept there an indefinite [illegible] or just as long as it requires his [illegible] to be gratified. The law permits this, and the satisfaction to be derived from [illegible] damages generally results in loss of [illegible] where a persecuted person has any—and [illegible] could be more profitably occupied. [illegible] when arrested, is allowed the privilege of going into court and making an affidavit [illegible] but if he has not the necessary [illegible] he must lie in jail until he can get a friend [illegible] him the money necessary to satisfy the [illegible] of the Deputy Sheriff or Constable. [illegible] a person is in debt, and has no prospect of [illegible] money, his friends usually desert him, [illegible] only now and then can he find one who has [illegible] confidence in him to credit him with the [illegible] This being the case, many poor [illegible] who have no helping friends, are obliged [illegible] in jail until their debts are obliterated, [illegible] allowed $1 for every day they stay, the [illegible] being paid by the creditor for board being [illegible] the original amount. With a view of [illegible] the subject of debtors and the collection of debts, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was [illegible] to interview the Sheriff, [illegible] and any debtors who might be [illegible] the County Jail. Accordingly he [illegible] the east wing of the Court House, the [illegible] evening, and was admitted to the jail by [illegible] At the door was being opened, a [illegible] cried out, "Water, water," and Stone [illegible] and gave it to him. When he returned [illegible] took a seat near the stove, adjacent to [illegible] the reporter stationed himself, he was [illegible] with the question, "How many debtors [illegible] locked up now?" [illegible]

[illegible] pointing to a German-looking youth [illegible] 20 years, who was seated at a table a [illegible] away, reading a dime novel.

A DEBTOR INTERVIEWED.

The debtor, whose name is Fred. W. Thal, was interrogated by the reporter, and told substantially the following story. He lived at No. [illegible] South Halsted street, and had been in jail [illegible] awaiting trial for malicious mischief [illegible] suit for damages [illegible] While coming up Halsted street [illegible] three weeks ago he heard the noise occasioned [illegible] panes of glass being broken, and a [illegible] ran out of his store and [illegible] and said he had broken $150 worth of [illegible] A policeman took charge of him, and he [illegible] to the Twelfth Street Station, where he [illegible] over night. In the morning he was [illegible] to the West Side Police Court, and, after a [illegible] he was held to answer the charge of [illegible] Before [illegible] he was taken through the streets [illegible] the County Jail. He offered to hire [illegible] or pay the car fare, but the [illegible] refused to ride. He remained in the jail [illegible] days, when he procured the necessary bail, [illegible] released. Before this he had been taken [illegible] the grand jury, and, without being given [illegible] discharged the witnesses, [illegible] he resolved that the [illegible] should be [illegible] and thought great injustice had been done him. However, he was [illegible] custody, but the jail had attractions for him, and at the expiration of two days [illegible] around "to bring something to the [illegible]" Anon as he made his appearance he [illegible] on a capias, issued at the instigation [illegible] merchant who claimed $1,500 for [illegible] windows demolished. He [illegible] treated by the lock-up keepers very well, [illegible] the food, which consisted of bread, soup, and [illegible] coffee, sweetened with molasses. [illegible] allowed to walk around the corridors during [illegible] time, and was locked up [illegible] cell. Contact with the prisoners [illegible] could not be avoided, and [illegible] morals. He maintained that he [illegible] the windows, and was sure he could [illegible]

The day after our reporter saw him, Thal [illegible] court and found guilty, and is now [illegible]

A TALK WITH THE SHERIFF.

[illegible] being the only one in the jail from [illegible] information could be obtained, the reporter called upon Sheriff Bradley the next [illegible] and had a long and interesting [illegible] with him, and brought to [illegible] facts which will interest the [illegible] Mr. Bradley was found in his office in [illegible] of the east wing of the Court House, [illegible] but when the reporter requested an interview, he laid aside his pen and [illegible] without hesitation every question [illegible] him. The conversation is subjoined:

[illegible] I want to obtain some information [illegible] debtors and their incarceration in jail; [illegible] do you know about it?

[illegible] I don't know anything about it.

Reporter. Tell me how a creditor goes to work [illegible] a debtor in jail.

[illegible] If a man refuses to pay his debts, and [illegible] creditor can show he is concealing his property, he gets a ca. sa., which is a capias ad satisfaciendum. Then they arrest the party, and [illegible] him in jail, and, before they can commit [illegible] they have to pay $2.50 a week for his board, [illegible] fees for receiving and discharging.

[illegible] How long do they keep him in jail?

[illegible] Well, if a man hasn't got anything, he [illegible] an affidavit that he has no rights, credits, property, or choses in action.

[illegible] What does all that mean?

[illegible] Anything whereby they can bring a [illegible] to recover anything. As soon as he makes [illegible] affidavit of insolvency, he works out of debt [illegible] at $1 a day.

Reporter. What do you mean by working out—[illegible]

[illegible] No. He is allowed by law for his time [illegible] He can pay his debt by staying in; the [illegible] all the time advancing his board. If he [illegible] advance the board, the party is discharged.

[illegible] Fails to advance week by week?

[illegible] Yes. He cannot advance a part of a [illegible] but at the beginning of each week.

[illegible] How long are the debtors usually [illegible]

[illegible] Oh, the time varies from one day up. [illegible] some time ago a man and his wife, who [illegible] out three hundred and forty days. I do [illegible] by that that he worked, but he staid [illegible] time paid the debt at a dollar and a half [illegible] But they only make a dollar a day for [illegible] the half dollar is added for board.

[illegible] Do they have to stay for that too?

[illegible] Yes. Half a dollar a day is added to [illegible] the amount the creditor advances for [illegible] is continually added to the debt, so that [illegible] only gets a dollar a day clear for his [illegible] Every day he remains in jail takes a dollar off the debt, and if he does not make an affidavit [illegible] of insolvency, he stays here just as long as the party pays his board in advance.

[illegible] he can be kept ten years?

[illegible] Yes; they could keep him here just as long [illegible] pays his board in advance without limit. [illegible] if a creditor bear any malice toward a debtor, then he could keep him jail all [illegible] life?

[illegible] No, in advance. The debtor can either [illegible] the debt or make an affidavit of insolvency. [illegible] is a way. If he can get out unless he is [illegible] if he has no property and won't [illegible] and can't make an affidavit, why, of course, [illegible] But if it is a case of tort, where [illegible] is out of the action, he can send in a [illegible] to the court and be discharged.

[illegible] What is the smallest amount you [illegible] known a man to be locked up for?

[illegible] I don't recollect exactly, but I have [illegible] known one to be put in for a couple of dollars.

[illegible] How long were they held?

[illegible] Oh, perhaps a week. Generally the [illegible] is deposited in for such a small amount [illegible] a week's board, and, at the [illegible] a week, they are discharged. I never [illegible] a case of a man that was kept in any length [illegible] for a small amount. The revenge and [illegible] over of the creditor's pocket every [illegible] and he is soon satisfied, because he is [illegible] to advance money every week. I can [illegible] that a man may have a spite against a [illegible] and say, "If you don't pay this money, I [illegible] go to jail." And then he finds out he has [illegible] every week for his board, he says, [illegible] going to pay; let him go; he has [illegible]

[illegible] Do not the creditors frequently pay [illegible] board than the amount of the debt?

[illegible] Yes, occasionally.

[illegible] How are the debtors treated while [illegible] the same as the prisoners charged with [illegible] offenses?

[illegible] No; they are kept in the debtors' [illegible]

[illegible] What do you mean by that—are [illegible] locked up in the County Jail with the [illegible]

[illegible] A place is provided by law for the [illegible] to be kept in.

[illegible] Is it not in the jail?

[illegible] Certainly, it is in the jail.

[illegible] What part of it?

[illegible] Generally in a room where there are

THE DEBTORS.

Something About Debts and their Forcible Collection.

[illegible] Resorted to by Creditors to Discipline Insolvent or Stubborn Debtors.

Unfortunates Sometimes Incarcerated in the County Jail a Whole Year.

Sheriff Bradley's Views on the Collection of Debts.

Conclusions Drawn After Seventeen Years' Experience.

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A TALK WITH THE SHERIFF.

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[illegible] I don't know anything about it.

[illegible] Tell me how a creditor goes to work [illegible].

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[illegible] What do you mean by working out—

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[illegible] may be ten years?

[illegible] They could keep him here just as long [illegible] without limit.

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[illegible] Do not the creditors frequently pay [illegible] the amount of the debt?

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[illegible] How are the debtors treated while [illegible] the prisoners charged with [illegible]?

[illegible] No; they are kept in the debtors' [illegible].

[illegible] What do you mean by that—are [illegible] locked up in the County Jail with the [illegible]?

[illegible] A place is provided by law for the [illegible] in the jail.

[illegible] What part of it?

[illegible] Generally in a room where there are no cells. They are not locked up with the prisoners.

Reporter. Are they not locked up at all?

Sheriff. Yes, they are locked up, but not with the criminals. If they were not debtors, they would be put in with Tom, Dick and Harry—murderer or burglar, or anybody that happened to come along, because, in jail, there is no grade among the different kinds of offenders.

Reporter. Do not the debtors come in contact with the burglars and murderers?

Sheriff. No.

Reporter. Are they not allowed to walk in the corridors and talk to those behind the bars?

Sheriff. Yes, sometimes. At present there is no debtors' prison in the County Jail, and we haven't any debtors now.

Reporter. Haven't you had any since the fire?

Sheriff. Yes, one or two, but they only staid in for a couple of hours. We have not had a man on a final process since the fire. Once in a while a man is arrested on a *capias* for debt. He stays in jail an hour or two, and gives bail. There have been two cases of that kind.

Reporter. When a man sues for damages, is the amount claimed considered a debt.

Sheriff. Yes. There are various kinds of damages. A *capias* is very seldom issued for debt, but for trespass, which covers a great many things. Trespass on premises is the action generally brought for debt. Actions that are brought for debt are only upon bonds. There is no debtors' prison now, but as soon as the County Commissioners meet I intend asking them to designate a place to keep debtors. I hope there will never be any more arrests for debt.

Reporter. Do you think the law is a failure?

Sheriff. I do not see that anything is gained by it.

Reporter. You say the creditor is obliged to advance $3.50 a week for the board of the one indebted to him? What kind of board do you give?

Sheriff. The same board as we give the prisoners; three loaves of bread, a pound of meat, a pound of potatoes, and a cup of coffee each day.

Reporter. Does the county pay $3.50 a week for every prisoner's board.

Sheriff. Yes.

Reporter. Have you room in the present jail for a debtor's prison.

Sheriff. Oh, yes; there is room enough for all that may be put in. Scarcely anybody is held for debt now. We don't have as many now as we did, as the courts have discharged them very freely. The debtor has all the law on his side. If one does get in he soon gets out in one way or another. I do not think there is a State in the Union where so few are imprisoned for debt as in Illinois.

Reporter. How do you account for that?

Sheriff. It is on account of the leniency of the law.

Reporter. Has the creditor no remedy?

Sheriff. Well, he has a remedy, of course, but he generally comes back to the starting point. You can whip the devil around the stump, but won't gain much by it. If a debtor has money, you can keep him in jail until he pays or works it out; if he has no money, he can relieve himself in ten minutes. If he is a d—d rascal, and wants to conceal the property he has, he can be held if the creditor can get at the facts. If he has been unfortunate, and has no money, and cannot pay, the law will release him in ten minutes. He need not go to jail at all. All he has to say when arrested is, "I demand that I be taken before the County Judge," and the officer is bound to take him there, provided he pays a dollar for taking him there.

Reporter. Suppose he has not the dollar.

Sheriff. Well then he must borrow it.

Reporter. Suppose he can't borrow it?

Sheriff. Well, then, he must go to jail.

Reporter. For want of a dollar?

Sheriff. That is the legal fee. I never found a man, in my seventeen years' experience, who was too poor to have a dollar, or who could not get it from somebody. I never knew of a man who went to jail for want of the fees.

Reporter. Are not debtors put in jail sometimes without being accorded the privilege of going into court.

Sheriff. Never.

Reporter. Are they asked by the officer who makes the arrest if they want to go?

Sheriff. Well, if they say anything about it they are told by the officer that they can go. The officer can make more out of it by taking them into court than he can by simply locking them up. He would get only twenty-five cents for making the arrest, and for taking the man before a County Judge he would receive a dollar; and it is fair to presume that he would take him where he could get the most money.

Reporter. How many debtors have you known to be locked up at any one time?

Sheriff. Oh, I don't know. We may have had a dozen at a time since I have been here.

Reporter. What has occasioned the decrease? You say you have had but two since the fire?

Sheriff. There is a great falling off in all civil business in this county. The business is not worth more than one-third what it was in 1858 and 1860.

Reporter. What is the cause of it?

Sheriff. Well, there has been less credit business done, and hence fewer suits. The people are more honest now, and the Sheriff and his officers have less to do. Nothing of any account is done now.

Reporter. Do you know of any instances where malice or "spite work" influenced a creditor to put a debtor in jail?

Sheriff. No, I do not.

Reporter. Have you told me all you know about debtors?

Sheriff. Yes, and a d—d sight more. In the case of the man and woman I told you of there may have been some spite work, as the creditor advanced more money than the debt amounted to; but the man and his wife wiped it all out by staying in jail.

Reporter. Do not creditors, as a general rule, advance for board more than the amount of the debt?

Sheriff. For the last seventeen years there has not been as much money collected by law as there has been paid out for fees.

Reporter. Does that apply to the Sheriff's office?

Sheriff. No. Take the collection business anywhere; not as much money is collected as it costs to collect it. For that reason I have advocated the passage of a law providing that a debt shall not be collected by law—that all law business should be done away with except so far as relates to titles of real estate. I kept statistics for three or four years, and I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that it was a fact when you take out the attorney's fees, the clerk's fees, and the Sheriff's fees, very little is left. Of course, where a large amount is to be collected it is not absorbed, but most of the amounts to be collected are small, and disappear very rapidly when the fees are taken out. Look at the cases that were on the dockets—they are wiped out now, and nobody has anything to collect on.

Reporter. Suppose a man wanted a debt of $20 collected—that may be a little below the average—how much would it cost him?

Sheriff. Well, in the first place, would be the attorney's fees, which are $15. He might get a shyster for $5, but the shyster would beat him out of $20 more before he got through with him, and never collect a cent for him.

Reporter. Well, what comes after the attorney's fees?

Sheriff. The Justice's fees and Constable's fees. You go to a Justice's office and get out a summons, for which you are charged $2. They haven't a right to charge more than a quarter. Well, you give the summons to a Constable. He is "very busy," and says, "this man is a good ways off, and I can't serve it to-day." The creditor is anxious, and gives him $2 or $3, and the Constable "will try to see if he can find him." It is served, and he is brought into court. Then comes the lawyer's fees. You can't get a respectable lawyer for less than $15. You can get a shyster for a box, or he is glad to get a "skid" of any kind for $5, but it don't pay. Well, you get judgment, and an execution is issued, and you have to pay for that. The Constable must take charge of it, and he wants another fee for collecting the amount. He is entitled to 10 per cent for any amount under $10, and 6 per cent for any amount in excess of $10. Suppose the Constable collects the $20, take the fees out, and he owes 50 cents for fees. Say he paid $1.50 for the summons, $3 to the Constable, $15 to the lawyer, and $1 for the execution; then the Constable's commission is $1.20, and he owes $1.20 for fees. This is not an exaggerated case at all, but one which occurs every day. Then, again, look at the loss of time in collecting the money. Why, a man could earn $20 in the same time at any legitimate business. It is safe to say that not more than one case in four of that character pays to collect. If there ever was, or ever has been, or ever will be, a set of G—d d——d scoundrels, it is the Justices and Constables.

Reporter. Are you not prejudiced?

Sheriff. Not a bit. That is just as sure as you live—that they are d—d scoundrels, I mean. I do not know where to go—I would not know where to go if I wanted to collect a debt of $15, $20, $25, or $50—anywhere under $100, or within their jurisdiction. I would make the debtor a present of it before I would bring a suit for it, because a man would be better off. For this reason I have never sued a man in my life, and I never was sued until I was Sheriff. If the law was done away with it would kill my business, but I wouldn't care; it would oust a set of d—d scoundrels.

Reporter. You seem to think the law is merely enriching a set of rascals.

Sheriff. Yes, I think it is a d—d humbug. Everybody would be better off; business would be improved if it was done away with. If a man sells another a bill of goods he either gets cash or trusts. If he trusts, and the buyer doesn't pay, why he should not sell him again; but if he does, in the hope of getting his pay, if the man is a scoundrel, it will cost him nearly the whole amount and the loss of time to collect it. If the man doesn't pay the first time he is branded, he cannot go anywhere else and purchase goods. Business men are getting well acquainted with human nature, and they don't trust as much now as they did.

Reporter. If he makes a second purchase, the law will help him to avoid paying?

Sheriff. All a swindler has to do to-day is to go to New York or some other place and buy a lot of goods; come out here and sell them; give out that he has failed, and go back and settle for 10 or 15 cents on the dollar. He takes the benefit of the Bankrupt act, and is soon ready to swindle the merchants again.

Reporter. The Bankrupt act is quite an auxiliary in their little schemes?

Sheriff. Yes, the Bankrupt law raises thunder all around. It is impossible to collect a debt. It offers a premium to thievery and rascality. There is no protection at all for the honest man. You will find men in this city who have taken the benefit of it, and are worth thousands of dollars more than they were before it was enacted. It is a good thing for the Register, being worth about $60,000 a year. It is something nobody looks into. They talk about the Sheriff making thousands and thousands of dollars and getting rich, and about putting him on a salary of $5,000 or $7,000. I hope they give me $6,000 a year. I haven't anything to do except to sit down, and drawing the $6,000, while it might be profitable, would not require much time. If I had to make it out of my fees, I couldn't do it.

ED. LONGLEY INTERVIEWED.

No other questions suggesting themselves, and it being evident that the Sheriff had imparted all the information regarding debtors and the collection of debts he possessed, Ed. Longley, a Deputy Sheriff, was next sought for. "Eddy," as he is familiarly called by his associates, and those who have occasion to transact business with him, is an intelligent young man, and, having been connected with the jail in the capacity of lock-up keeper for several years, is familiar with the details of prison-life. The hope of gaining an insight into the character of the debtors and the manner in which they spent their time, was the motive which induced the reporter to talk to him. The interview, however, owing to his being very busy, was somewhat unsatisfactory, but as he gave a description of the release of the prisoners on the night of the fire, heretofore unpublished, it is appended in full.

Reporter. I am looking after facts relating to the imprisonment of debtors; do you know anything about it?

Longley. How they are locked up for debt, do you mean?

Reporter. Yes, and the motive for putting them into jail. You have been in contact with them in the County Jail; what kind of men are they?

Longley. Well, some of them are excellent men, and others are half rascal and half thief. A great many of them are real estate men—fellows who sell property without having a deed for it. These men have been in several times for debt. A great many are also in for trespass. We had a man named Thaler in for a long time. He rented a house on the North Side to a man and his wife, and, as they wouldn't pay the rent, he got a Constable and put them and their goods on the sidewalk. The woman had a small child, and she sued him for trespass and got judgment for $1,300. His attorneys let the case go by default, and then a ca. sa. was issued, and he was clapped in jail. He was released just before the fire.

Reporter. Do you know of any instances where malice instigated the complainant, and caused the incarceration of one who was indebted to him?

Longley. There have been a great many such cases, but I can't call to mind any particular one now.

Reporter. I do not care about the names; all I want are the particulars.

Longley. Well, we had a little Jew in for a long time, on complaint of a coal merchant. He associated with the merchant's son, and the son sold some coal and then went to Omaha or some other place out in that country. The Jew went to New York, and when he came back he was put in jail.

Reporter. What was the charge against him?

Longley. The merchant claimed that he owed him for the coal.

Reporter. The intention was to shield his son?

Longley. Yes, he sold the coal and didn't return the money.

Reporter. And the poor Jew had to suffer for his rascality?

Longley. Yes.

Reporter. How long was the Jew in jail?

Longley. He was in, I guess, about 3 months.

Reporter. How long do the debtors usually stay in.

Longley. Well, not longer than three months. They have not remained in as long lately as they did formerly. We had a man and his wife once who staid in a year.

Reporter. The Sheriff told me about that case. How many debtors have you known to be locked up at any one time?

Longley. As many as ten or twelve.

Reporter. Have you ever had any notorious characters in the debtors' prison.

Longley. Oh! yes. We had the irrepressible George Francis Train in once. He was brought in about 4 o'clock one afternoon, and talked until 11 o'clock the next morning, when he picked up his trunk and left.

Reporter. How much did he owe?

Longley. I think it was somewhere about $80. Broadway & Callahan, the bill-posters, put him in.

Reporter. Any others?

Longley. We had John Stekles.

Reporter. What! "the hat-masher"—he who was always about the Chamber of Commerce!

Longley. Yes.

Reporter. How long was he in?

Longley. He staid with us quite a while.

Reporter. How are the debtors treated while in jail?—the same as the thieves and burglars?

Longley. Oh! no. They have always had the run of the hall.

Reporter. Have they a separate room?

Longley. Yes, a separate room, full of beds. They had the run of the jail. The door was never locked on them till 11 or 12 o'clock at night. They used to come into the turnkey's office and stay and talk until they were tired.

Reporter. What about their food?

Longley. There are no provisions for boarding them other than those made for the prisoners. But the debtors always have friends or families outside who send in their meals. The man who puts them in has to pay $3.50 a week for their board. It costs $5 for the first week. That includes the bill for committing and discharging.

Reporter. Are the meals of the majority brought in by friends outside?

Longley. Yes.

Reporter. That is a good thing for the Sheriff.

Longley. They always distribute the food among the boys. The bread they get in the jail is just as good as you receive at any of the hotels or in a boarding house.

Reporter. How is the other food?

Longley. The soup and coffee just the same.

Reporter. Do you mean you can tell the difference between the soup and the coffee?

Longley. No; it is good.

Reporter. How many debtors have you had in since the fire?

Longley. We have only had a few. I am off watch now, and don't know how many are in at present.

Reporter. How many were in at the time of the fire?

Longley. Four.

Reporter. Did you let them out?

Longley. They rapped on the door so that I thought they would break it open.

Reporter. You were on watch in the jail at the time of the fire, were you not?

Longley. Yes.

Reporter. Have you been interviewed about the escape of the prisoners?

Longley. No.

Reporter. Well, tell me all about it. Who first told you the Court House was on fire?

Longley. I saw it myself. The first time it caught, Vesey, the night man at the Central Station, went up on the roof with a Babcock and put the fire out.

Reporter. What happened after that?

Longley. We came down and went to the Central Station. After being there a few minutes a little girl, with a baby in her arms, came in and wanted a place to sleep. Vesey told me to take charge of them, and I laid the baby down on the bed in one of the cells in the room next to the one used by the detectives, and the little girl laid down alongside of it. I left the door open, and when I went into the room where Vesey was, some one said "Ed., you had better go and look after your prisoners." I did not think they were in danger, but I ran around to the jail, and while going saw that there was fire on the roof near the cupola. The cupola did not ignite first. I saw the fire when it started. There was a man on the roof, and he kicked the fire into the yard below. I went into the jail, and took the women out of the cells and shut them up in a room so that, if it was necessary, I could open the door and let them all run out at once. I then commenced letting the men out of the old jail, opening the doors as fast as I could. Before half of them were released the bell came through the floor with a crash and a bang. I had sent for six or seven policemen to help me take charge of the murderers, because I did not want them to escape.

Reporter. Had you received any orders to release the prisoners?

Longley. Yes, I got an order from Mayor Mason. Here it is.

SHERIFF: Release all prisoners from the jail at once, keeping them in custody if possible.
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Almost as soon as I commenced to let the men out, the policemen came in. My idea was to secure the murderers first and send them out. When I saw the officers I unlocked the cells of the murderers, and of Jack White, the confidence man, and delivered them to the officers, telling George Hutchinson, a Deputy Sheriff, to take charge, and see that they were locked up in the Huron Street Station. I told them to come back as soon as possible and help me with the others. They took them over to the North Side Station, and tried to get back, as I afterward learned, but could not get within a block of me. When they were gone, I opened all the cell doors, and let the men into the corridors.

Reporter. Did they all scamper toward the door leading into the Court House yard?

Longley. Some of them did, and some not. They were all perfectly wild, and yelled as if they were exercising their lungs for the last time; running hither and thither, as if they did not know what to do. It was the greatest excitement I ever saw.

Reporter. How many did you let out?

Longley. One hundred and forty-three.

Reporter. How many did the policemen take charge of?

Longley. Seven.

Reporter. Yes, two; Jack White, and young Murphy, who disemboweled a fellow named Riley, I think, on the North Side, about four months ago. He is the one who was hiding for two or three days under the sidewalks and in lumber yards, and gave himself up to Sergeant Briscoe, at the Twelfth Street Station.

Reporter. What did you do after you let them out?

Longley. As soon as those in the old jail were released, I let out the debtors from their room, and then the women. Then I went into the new jail, and opened the cell doors there. After I had let them go, some one said "Don't forget the crazy woman." I had not thought of her, but when reminded, I rushed into the place where she was confined, and being unable to induce her to run, I picked her up and carried her out on my shoulder. I left her in the Court House yard, and don't know what became of her. When I had done this, I went back to get the jail records. No one was in the building then, and it was all on fire. I secured the books and handed them to a policeman.

Reporter. What became of them?

Longley. The officers gave them to a citizen, who took them into the tunnel, where they were burned up. I started to go into the jail again to get my money, which was in a vest hanging near my bed, but George Silva and Jim Van Vleet took hold of me and wouldn't let me.

Reporter. What part of the building was on fire then?

Longley. It was all on fire.

Reporter. What time was it when the Court House was burning so that the fire could not be put out?

Longley. It caught at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock it was all ablaze.

Reporter. How long after 2 o'clock was it before the bell fell?

Longley. It couldn't have been more than from half to three-quarters of an hour.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

TERRA COTTA.

There is something pleasantly suggestive in the name "terra cotta." It brings to the cultivated imagination visions of Italian towns, with their peculiar architecture, and adornments, beautiful fountains, unique vases, blending curiously the history of indolent modern Italy, with the more energetic and practical Rome of the past. Since men burnt brick for building the Tower of Babel, in all ages and by all nations baked clay has been a most perfect and useful material for building, ornamental and domestic purposes. "Let us make brick," has been the maxim and practice of all people who made any pretentions to understand architecture. And to-day, in countries old and new, terra cotta, or "baked earth" (as its name signifies), is recognized among the cheapest and best material that can be used in the construction of edifices. Terra cotta manufacturers claim "perfection as a material, and cheapness as to price." The manufacture of terra cotta in Chicago has been quietly progressing during the past four years, and now a material equal to the best specimens in the old world is being produced, which will assist materially in the rebuilding of our city. Two large buildings at opposite corners of Madison and Market streets, the new block of J. V. Farwell on Monroe street, large stores on Wabash avenue and Congress street, are among the many new buildings that will use terra cotta for window caps, etc. Designs are also being worked up in the offices of several of our leading architects in which terra cotta will assume its proper relation as a building material.

CAST IRON.

Cast iron is used for architectural purposes in the shape of columns, cornices, girders, window copings, and the outer fronts of buildings. Before the fire there were about a dozen foundries in the city, at nearly all of which castings were made which were used as building material. The capital involved in this business could not have been far from seven to eight million dollars. Boughton was the most extensive and varied in this line of manufactures, and the Ford Manufacturing Company next. About half of the foundries were destroyed by the fire and will not be immediately replaced. Iron will be more largely used than before the fire. The Field & Leiter Block will be replaced by Potter Palmer, the general design and appearance of the building being the same as before the fire, but the front entirely of iron manufactured in New York, and shipped here ready to be put into place. Mr. Palmer's new hotel will be almost entirely of the same material, a part of the large iron girders having been brought from Belgium, and a part from Pittsburgh. The work could have been done in the foundries of this city, but more cheaply in New York, on account of superior mechanical facilities. Much of the iron work used in Chicago buildings has heretofore been manufactured by establishments in Cleveland and Buffalo. The iron used in the foundries of this city comes from Wisconsin, Lake Superior, and Missouri, and is mixed generally in the following proportion: Lake Superior, 3; Missouri, 2; North Mills, 4; Scotch imported iron, 3; scrap iron, 6. The Ford foundry uses about fifty tons per day. Columns are sold at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-2 cents per lb.; ornamental work for from 6 to 10 cents per lb. The iron trimmings of buildings are put in place by the manufacturers themselves after the front is completed.

ART AND ARTISTS.

What Chicago Lost in Art by the Great Fire.

Whereabouts and Condition of Our Painters.

List of Pictures Saved from Destruction.

No class of persons has suffered more directly and severely by the fire than the artists. Not gifted by nature specially with providence or physical foresight, sudden disaster is likely to leave them without root or branch to which to cling. Sumptuary laws and great calamities trench first upon the luxuries and adornments of life, and of these none are omitted sooner than pictures or statuary. Every commercial shock, national, or great local trouble, throws us back a certain distance toward primitive barbarism.

Before the fire, Chicago had made a progress in art creditable to the taste of her people, and full of noble promise for the future. She was sustaining a gallery of art respectable for its specimens of skill, and within her borders more artists of repute than could reasonably have been expected, considering her newness, and the promiscuous character of her population. But the conflagration changed everything of this character. Our city is now occupied with the grosser and more pressing cares of covering her nakedness and providing food for her starving children. Our merchants are too busy in trying to make good their losses, and endeavoring to avoid financial disaster, to cultivate the æsthetic. Many of them must first provide houses before they can hang pictures upon their walls.

The storm of fire has scattered the artists, as winter scatters the singing birds. Some of them linger here, finding but scanty subsistence among the barren bricks and mortar of the reviving city. Others have flown, for the present, to more favorable localities to practise their craft.

On Friday last those left in the city held a meeting at No. 665 State street, the rooms of the Recording Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. The object of the meeting was most especially to take into consideration the proper disposition of the fund raised by the artists of New York for their needy brethren in this city. The business was transacted informally. It seemed best to those present that the fund, which amounts to $7,500, should be distributed among the artists who had suffered by the fire according to their needs, and that the project of rebuilding the academy should, for the present, remain in abeyance. It was concluded to lay the situation of the artists here fully before the committee in New York having the fund in charge, and let them make the disbursement accordingly. The suggestion was made that, as the Chicago artists were this winter unoccupied, each should paint a picture in his best style, the same to be sold and the proceeds to serve as the nucleus of a fund to be used for rebuilding the academy. Letters were read from Volk, the sculptor, now in Rome, and Gookins, the painter, at present in Munich, full of words of sympathy, and hope for the future. Among other things, it was stated that artists abroad would contribute liberally toward the rebuilding of the academy, and the reinstatement of art in Chicago.

The following list of artists, and the places where they are located, will be sent to New York. To the name of each were appended such particulars as seemed necessary to a full understanding of their wants. We omit most of the details in the summary which follows. The list and explanatory titles were written by Mr. Culver, and sent to E. Wood Perry, Chairman of the New York Committee of Artists' Relief. All the artists mentioned lost their studios:

Alvah Bradish, portrait painter, is at his home in Fredonia, N. Y. It is understood that he will spend a portion of his time artistically in Buffalo. He saved nearly everything from his studio.

D. F. Bigelow is at No. 24 Adams street, Chicago. He is a landscape painter, and is doing very little. Lost everything.

William Coggswell, portrait painter, has gone to Washington, D. C., and it is understood has already considerable business in progress.

Conrad Diehl saved only his large picture, "Macbeth," from the conflagration. He has gone to St. Louis with the good wishes of all who know him.

John A. Drury, landscape painter, is at his house, No. 53 South Carpenter street, Chicago, and is desirous of locating in Washington.

John W. Dodge, portrait painter, is at his home, No. 665 Wabash avenue. He is, like the rest who remain here, without orders, and none in prospect.

Henry A. Elkins, landscape painter, lost to the extent of $1,000. He leaves for New York in a day or two.

Henry A. Ford is at home at Riverside. He has a few orders and some pupils.

P. Mulvaney had just returned from Europe, and had not yet opened a studio.

Albert Jenks, portrait painter, is at his home, No. 11 Ellis court, and alternating his artistic efforts with government service.

Charles Peck has been recently elected Corresponding Secretary of the academy. He is at his residence, No. 707 Tyler street, doing good service for the prospective academy.

The residence of Arthur Healy is No. 301 Adams street. He left the city some months before the fire, and is supposed to be in New York or Boston.

Theodore Pine has gone as far toward the frontiers as St. Joseph, Mo., where he will probably do well.

Frank M. Pebbles has left, or is soon expecting to leave, the city. He has done some of the railroad officials good service, and it would be delicate for them to remember him in a time like this.

John Phillips, portrait painter, is at the provincial town of Peoria.

P. Fishe Reed and son are at home, on Monroe street. The former is unoccupied, artistically. The latter is engaged in finishing a handsome fruit piece, a line of art in which he has acquired considerable reputation.

Lauritz Holst is at Racine, Wisconsin. He is a landscape painter of some ability.

Mrs. S. L. Lamonte, portrait painter, is at No. 500 Fulton street, and not specially occupied.

C. S. Schwerdt is at No. 103 South Park street.

The whereabouts of the following artists, which completes the list of those located in Chicago, is unknown: K. A. Clifford, Henry Peterson, H. F. Spread, H. H. Cross, Homer Henderson, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Conkey, sculptor.

All of the list are without orders except Ford and Dodge. The former has business to occupy him until February. All orders for works of art outstanding at the time of the fire were cancelled, with a few trivial exceptions. Future orders are as yet in the dim distance.

THE ACADEMY PICTURES.

The story of the saving of the paintings from the academy at the time of the fire has never been fully told. The persons engaged in the business were Rockwell, a painter having a studio in the building, whose home is in Morris, Ill., the Janitor, Don Pedro Carlo Von Stoeckel, an art student named Downing, and one or two Irishmen. The paintings were all taken from the stretchers without particular damage, only one of them—the Fairy Wedding—being injured by being cut from the frames. They were rolled up, and, being moved twice, finally reached the lake shore, at the foot of Jackson street, where Rockwell remained with them a portion of Monday, protecting them from the cinders, which fell continually about them. A few were slightly injured by having holes burned in them. Sometime during Monday all were taken to the university, where they remained a day or two in charge of Downing. Here they returned into the custody of the society, in the person of Mr. P. Fishe Reed, who received them, and ordered that they should not be moved until official direction should be given to that effect. Notwithstanding this prohibition, all the paintings were taken within twenty-four hours and removed to parts unknown. A part were taken to Morris, where they remained some weeks in charge of Mr. Rockwell, from whom they have since been reclaimed. A list of the recovered pictures is appended. Mr. Rothermel personally came West and redeemed the "Battle of Gettysburg," paying, as we are informed, some salvage to Mr. Rockwell. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Earl also recovered pictures from Mr. Rockwell. At the time of the fire it is supposed that there were between forty and fifty pictures at the gallery, which are all supposed to be still in existence. About twenty have been saved. The remaining twenty-five or thirty, it is hoped, will soon be restored to the public. The saved are as follows:

Portrait of Mr. Wilson, by Pine.
Kimbark children—Pickering.
Olin Wood Scene—H. F. Ford.
Coming Storm—Drury (the only thing he saved).
Shore Scene—Heade.
Architectural Picture—Schultz.
Portrait of Dr. Small—Mrs. Fassett.
Portrait of Audubon—Allen Smith.
Landscape—Bolton Jones.
Valley Scene—H. C. Ford.
Fairy Wedding—James H. Gookins.
Phantom Ship—Dix.
Marine View—Paul Brown.
Farm scene.

All these were obtained at Morris.

There have also been recovered the Battle of Gettysburg, a flower piece by Earl, a picture by Elkins, and one each by Lehman, Jenks, and Ream, a Cincinnati artist.

We have here the nucleus of a new Academy of Design, which will rise grander and nobler out of the ashes of the old.

A Defence of Chicago Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I suppose you claim, as do most editors, that you are running your paper in the interest of justice, honesty, and the good of mankind generally. This I believe to be right. The press to-day is a great public educator. Its position is one of great responsibility and trust, capable of doing vast amounts of good or harm, according to the positions assumed by the men having the different papers in charge. I believe a great wrong has been done by the press of this city to a large class of good, upright, and honorable citizens, engaged in the insurance business in Chicago. They, and the companies represented by them, have been unmercifully attacked and denounced as swindlers, robbers, thieves and public confidence men. Articles have been written, headed "Insurance Frauds," and "Insurance Swindles;" and all the vile, opprobrious epithets known in an editor's vocabulary have been applied to them. Not one "Well done good and faithful servant," have I heard spoken to one of the many good, brave, noble, and "even honest" business men, who are officers and Directors of insurance companies in this city, a majority of whom were running and managing their companies, before this great fire, with as much success as any in this or any other country. Some of them, by their superior financial ability and business tact, had gained the confidence, esteem, and patronage of people in the Eastern States. Their losses were paid promptly and honestly, and this city of Chicago had reason to be proud of her insurance companies, and the majority of the men engaged with them, as an honor to the world and the profession to which they belong. It was beyond the province of man, however subtle his genius, or far-reaching his knowledge, to prevent the dire calamity that has engulfed in one common ruin our once beautiful city and her local companies. Fifteen New York companies, five Hartford companies, and thirty others have perished in this dreadful holocaust of fire. Still the *Times* had the impertinence to ask, in a late issue, why these local companies were organized? was it to cheat and defraud the public? and advise the people to banish from business circles and society the men who are officers of these companies; and the editor will hide behind his vile sheet and cry out, We did it in the interest of the public good. None of this venom is applied to the twenty-four Eastern companies which have suspended, and owe Chicago sufferers $20,000,000, although their chances of remaining solvent and continuing business are a hundred-fold better than the Chicago companies, for the simple, common-sense reason that the cities in which the companies are located were not burned, leaving them all right to commence business again. The stockholders could put up new capital from the large amounts of money that have accumulated in their coffers from the premiums collected in this Western country, during the last twenty years, from the insurance business. Scarcely a word is said about these companies, and the papers belonging to the different cities where these companies are located have not, in their wisdom, decided it necessary to the good of the public that the officers of these companies should be denounced as thieves and defrauders. There has been no "black list" prepared for them, giving the names of the men who run these companies, and falsifying the amounts of their assets, and sometimes dragging into this list a company that is paying its losses dollar for dollar, or a company that was not hurt by the fire, as in the case of the American, of this city, a company that did not lose $1,000 by the fire, and is the only Chicago company that, at this date, is known to be solvent. Still this company was dragged into the "black list" in Sunday's issue, and the assets placed at $150,000, notwithstanding the Auditor of State placed them at $548,874.60 in his report of January 1, 1871, and a late report shows them to have received over $130,000 in premiums since the fire for policies written on farm-property and dwellings, showing conclusively that the people still have confidence in a well-managed Chicago Company. What the future will develop in regard to the two companies excepted in said list, remains to be seen.

I trust this wholesale denunciation of insurance men and companies will cease. This great fire has demonstrated that the insurance is an adjunct of the commercial interests of the world that cannot be dispensed with. We are indebted largely to the insurance companies for whatever of life and energy is exhibited on our streets to-day. Business has resumed its wonted activity, and men who thought themselves totally ruined, financially, the next morning after the fire, have had their hearts cheered and encouraged when they learned that the different companies were able to pay so large a proportion of their losses. JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

Brick Walls Made Absolutely Fire and Wind Proof, and the Whole Building Absolutely Indestructible from Any Conflagration Raging Within or Without.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As THE TRIBUNE is one of the most earnest and able advocates of proper fire limits and architectural reform, and is doing as much for the rebuilding of Chicago as any other instrumentality whatever, especially in communicating to the public all valuable information and suggestions; and as all appliances for greater safety are, at this time, either recommended or sought after, I will volunteer some facts and information, in addition to the amount already given since the great fire.

Considerable has been written concerning the construction of brick walls; and certainly, if an occasion was wanting to demonstrate the worthlessness of the methods heretofore pursued in many of our large cities, but especially in Chicago, the general levelling, as exhibited in the vast ruins of that city, has more than supplied it.

But, without stopping to discuss the shams that have fallen, as may be hoped to rise no more, I will state that all outside brick walls should be laid in water-lime cement mortar. The silicates of this lime give it immense advantages over common lime for many purposes, and none more so than in laying up brick-work. This mortar sets quickly, becomes harder, and cements the brick together three-times as firmly as is possible for other lime to do; and, in case of fire, will endure five times the heat without disintegrating or crumbling, maintaining its adhesive qualities against the action of both fire and water as no other mortar will do.

A brick wall properly laid up with this mortar will not fall down by any action of heat, however intense, even if accompanied by a very strong wind. All solid brick walls should have full heading courses every fourth course, or have strips of thin galvanized iron running across between every four courses; said strips need not be more than an inch wide, and as often as every third brick. These strips are better than heading brick, as they bind the wall equally firm, and there is no marring of the beauty of the face wall by the ends of the headers. A twelve-inch wall, built in this manner, is stronger than a sixteen-inch wall of common lime and occasional heading courses.

But I now wish to mention a still better way of building really first-class brick walls, which no fire, however intense, will throw down, or damage to any possible extent, except discoloration, for it will render the building absolutely fire, and wind, and water proof, as far as the walls are concerned. It is the constructing of all walls double, and in the following manner:

For very high and massive buildings, where great length of side walls occurs before intersection with cross or end walls, there should be two walls; the outside, one foot in thickness; the inside, eight inches, and a six-inch space between. These walls can be laid of stretchers, without any heading courses, by putting galvanized iron strips across both walls, and the open space every three or four courses and every three bricks. The strips need be only one inch wide, and just long enough to reach the entire distance of both walls and the space, minus one inch of coming through to either face. The strips should be just turned one-eighth of an inch at the ends, to form a sort of clench in the mortar. Where windows and door-frames occur, the iron frames—for they should be iron in all first-class buildings—should reach through from their front surfaces to lap across the space, and two or three inches on the inside wall. The walls can be made solid the width of one or two bricks where they come up to the frames, or iron dowle-pins can run back from the frames into each wall, and be inserted at the time of building.

All window or door frames should be arched with half or quarter segments at the top, so that the walls can all be arched at these openings, which arches should always be made of brick, and never of stone.

The most elaborate ornamental facings and trimmings can be placed on these walls, made of zinc, or any other metal which can be easily pinned to their places at the time of building, and would simply melt off in case of fire, without any other damage than their own loss.

Walls such as I have specified may be carried up fifty or seventy-five feet high, with side walls one hundred and fifty feet long before cross or end walls occur, and no fire or wind will throw them down. Such constructions the fire and wind which prostrated the brick buildings of Chicago would have left standing almost entirely unharmed. Floor-beams, whether of wood or iron, may be inserted into these inner walls with perfect impunity by having a slight space left in the brickwork at their ends, and the upper side bevelled off from the face of the wall, back the length of their insertion.

In this case wooden joists burning off, or breaking in the middle, do not pry upon the wall, but drop immediately out, and the space beyond the end of the iron girders allows them to lengthen by expansion without crowding the walls. Fire-walls between stores or tenements which are to have greater length and height, should be made of two eight inch walls, four inches apart, and held by iron strips as indicated. No heat can possibly penetrate through such walls, however long continued; and no wind, short of the most terrific cyclone, will disturb them in the least. All cross or simple partition walls can be made of two four-inch walls, three or four inches apart, with strips across, as the others only once in five courses and four bricks. No furring or lathing is ever needed on those double walls; plaster can be laid on them direct and no freezing or moisture will ever occur after they are once dry.

For three or four-story buildings, two eight-inch walls, four inches apart, laid with the mortar and iron strips, as the others described, will stand against all of the elements of fire, wind, and water, and will give way to nothing short of an earthquake that shall heave the land like ocean billows, or swallow them up.

For dwellings of the first-class, three or four stories high, there should be one eight-inch wall outside, and a four-inch wall inside, four inches apart, laid with water-lime mortar, both walls; iron strips every three courses and three bricks; and all main partition walls two four-inch walls, three inches apart, with strips every five courses and four bricks. No furring or lathing is needed. Then, if the house burns out on the inside, every wall will stand perfect, and not have to be rebuilt at all.

Common two-story dwellings can always be built of two four-inch walls, four inches apart, laid with cement, with the iron strips every four courses and three bricks; and these walls will be perfectly frost and fire-proof, and such dwellings can be made as cheaply as good wooden structures; be more comfortable summer and winter, and last four times as long, with one quarter the expense for repairs; and in a city, as a village, so constructed, no general conflagration could possibly occur.

It is wonderful how these double walls brace each other, and, laid in cement mortar, neither fire nor wind will disintegrate or topple them over.

Good hard-burned brick is the best building material, laid up as specified, that is possible to obtain. No material, except what are commonly called fire brick, will stand the same amount of heat; and, with water-lime mortar and double walls, as mentioned, builders can bid defiance to any such calamity as has happened to Chicago through sham brick walls alone.

Of course, absolute fire-proof buildings, both from within and without, must have something besides absolute fire-proof walls.

Roofs, floorings, windows, doors, and cornices must be made fire-proof to go with the walls. In the whole city of Chicago there were no perfectly fire-proof windows, and not more than one or two comparatively fire-proof roofs. The majority of the roofs were the best of fire kindlers, and all of the windows were entirely useless to check such a storm of fire and wind; and most of the iron fronts, with rotten walls, resting on long, slim iron pillars, only hastened the work of swift destruction to those structures which were as fragile as they were ornamental.

If walls such as I have described, or any others, are to rest on iron pillars, forming fronts—something to be avoided, if possible—then those pillars should be of large diameter, well proportioned to this height. All iron pillars should be made in sections, tongued and grooved into each other at the end; then they will not warp or spring from perpendicular in any fire that does not actually fuse the metal. A ten-inch pillar, fifteen feet long, will spring by great heat that will not injure a fourteen-inch diameter pillar, built of three or four feet sections. All round pillars are much stronger than square ones of the same weight of metal; but, for very heavy walls, and to resist heat, let them be of large diameter an inch in thickness, built in sections, and, like the double walls, they will not fail or fall in fire or wind.

Iron shutters should be made hollow, with a two-inch space, which, for greater security, may be filled with water-lime cement, and be made to slide up and down in spaces left in the walls, and be raised and lowered by pulleys properly arranged. Such shutters to all the windows, and no tempest of fire can walk through them, such as went through the Post Office, the Court House, THE TRIBUNE Building, and other structures supposed to be fire-proof.

Now give us the double walls, iron pillars of large diameter, made in sections,—if pillars must be used,—and filled shutters, and you have an absolute fire-proof building from a fire without, as far as the sides or walls are concerned; and all that remains is to have a fire-proof roof and floor.

The most thorough manner of constructing a fire-proof roof is, perhaps, of all others, the most difficult to determine.

A roof, to be absolutely fire-proof, must, of necessity, be costly in the first outlay; but as future repairs will be lessened just in proportion to the first thorough construction, the law of compensation will, in time, equalize the cost. In another communication I will give a method, which I will guarantee to be all that can possibly be desired, both as to fire and water-proof qualities, and will last for all time, with scarcely any repairs. I will also give a full description of two methods of constructing fire-proof floors, either of which no fire from burning goods, or any material within, will injure in the least.

ROCKFORD, Ill. R. S. SAMMONS.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Good Man Fallen.

The telegraph announced yesterday morning the death of the Rev. Ira M. Weed, at Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. Weed removed to this city in the fall of 1837, and subsequently resided here for several years. His death will be deeply mourned by all the older members of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of this city, to whom he was well known as a man who in all respects adorned the profession of which he was an honored member. The writer, who has known him intimately for nearly a quarter of a century, can truly say that he never knew him to say or to do anything that was inconsistent with the highest type of a Christian gentleman. He was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ypsilanti, and under his most successful ministry it became one of the largest and most efficient churches in the State. For several years his failing health has obliged him to do very little clerical service, and he retired to Ypsilanti to sleep among those for whose welfare he devoted many of the best years of his life. He was pre-eminently "a good man," and his name will be held in respect and honor by all who knew him.

Announcements.

The monthly meeting of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution at half-past 2 o'clock on Monday evening.

—The managers of the Union Club will give a series of parties, commencing on Friday evening next, at Martine's Hall, Nos. 53 and 55 Ada street.

—The monthly meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held in the school room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the office of N. S. Bouton & Co., corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn streets.

—The Ladies' Christian Union still calls for girls for sewing and for kitchen service. Efficient women and girls may find suitable situations of all kinds by calling at the office, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—The change of time on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad took effect Sunday, whereby the Danville express leaves at 7 o'clock a. m., and arrives at 3:20 p. m.; and the Momence accommodation leaves at 3:35 p. m., and arrives at 8:50 a. m.

—Commencing to-day, the Illinois Central Railroad will run a sleeping-car through to Springfield on the train leaving the Twenty-second street depot at 7:10 p. m., and through cars to Springfield will hereafter be attached to the day train leaving that depot at 9:30 a. m.

—Payment of pensions for the quarter ending December 4 will commence this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock, at the agency, in the *Evening Post* Building, corner of Hubbard court and Michigan avenue. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. for personal applicants.

—An adjourned meeting of the Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance will be held this afternoon, at 2 1-2 o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and West Washington streets. Pastors of all churches, and one representative of each beneficiary organization in the city, are members of the bureau. There is special business to be transacted.

Sanitary Matters at the Barracks.

The Committee on Sick and Hospitals report the whole number of patients treated during the week ending December 1 at fifteen hundred and thirty-five. The whole number treated last week was two thousand one hundred and fifteen. Only four deaths are reported. From District No. 1 Dr. Reed reports three new cases of small-pox. The vaccination of the inmates of the barracks is being pushed vigorously. The Washington Park barracks have had careful and complete vaccination throughout, and the work is in active progress at the Halsted street barracks. Dr. Reed reports the barracks at both places in good sanitary condition, and good health prevails. From District No. 2, Dr. Wagner reports a slight increase in typhoid and malarial fevers, and the cases of varioloid of a mild type. There is an increase also of rheumatic affections. Dr. Bogue, Superintendent of District No. 3, while reporting a slight decrease in the number of patients treated, gives an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, two deaths occurring from that disorder in the Centre Avenue barracks. District No. 4—Dr. Powell reports a decrease in the number of patients, with no prevailing disease. Dr. Freer, District No. 5, reports a slight increase of patients, and no prevailing disease.

Miscellaneous.

The office of Dr. W. H. Byford will be removed, to-day, to No. 782 Wabash avenue, corner of Sixteenth street, where spacious rooms have been fitted up for the accommodation of his patients.

—The employes of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad, on Thanksgiving Day, presented Mr. A. J. Allen, foreman of the round house, with a purse of $235, accompanying the gift with a warm expression of their esteem for him.

—The Saginaw and Bay Salt Company lost in the Chicago fire 28,128 barrels of salt. It was insured at the rate of $2.14 per barrel in the Independent of Boston. They now offer to pay 25c on the dollar, which the company refuses to accept.

—Among the accessions of business from abroad to our city since the fire, we notice that of the firm of Cuvillier & Co., of Montreal, in the wholesale grocery line. This firm was established in 1795, and is one of the strongest firms in the Dominion. They are located temporarily at No. 190 East Madison street.

TERRA COTTA.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO

Are now ready to fill all orders for

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.,

AT OLD PRICES.

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

HARNESS AND LEATHER GOODS.

HARDY & SHORT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS,

HORSE COLLARS,

BLANKETS, SLEIGH-BELLS, ETC.,

282 Michigan-av., Park Front.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WM. G. WHITE & CO.,

234 Michigan-av., cor. Harrison-st.,

have a new full stock of Men's Underwear, Wool Gloves, Mittens, Socks and Scarfs. Duck Overalls of all kinds. Blue Kersey, Melton and Ladies' Cloth Shirts. Cardigan Jackets, in all qualities, very cheap.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,

WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

ARCADE COURT,

Rear of 163 LaSalle-st.

RAISINS.

Direct Importation.

20,000 packages

New Layer Raisins,

"ex Isodar," "ex Deodarus,"

IN WHOLE, HALF, AND QUARTER BOXES.

FOR SALE BY

J. W. DOANE & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

COGSWELL & CO.,

ARE NOW OPEN AT

306 West Madison-st.

With a full stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS.

[illegible]

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

Hadley Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS,

783 State-st., near Sixteenth,

Have on hand the best and most attractive stock of Standard Miscellaneous Books, English Books, Illustrated Books, Books in fine bindings, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, &c., to be found in the city.

We mention the following authors' works: Dr. J. G. Holland, Donald G. Mitchell, Dr. Horace Bushnell, Dr. Noah Porter, Dr. Shedd, Geo. P. Marsh, Jas. Anthony Froude, Washington Irving, Jewett's Translation of Plato, Mrs. Prentiss, &c.

Also, we have a large stock of Blank Books, Faber's Pencils, Rubber Bands, Pens, Penholders, Rulers, Erasers, &c., &c.

Before buying be sure and call and see us.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

783 *State-st.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE

For Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—The Works known as the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., situated on the corner of Green and Fulton-sts. We will sell the whole or a partial interest. They are in perfect order, running full time, on Linseed Oil, Putty, and Lead; and parties having capital and skill will find this an excellent chance to embark in the Linseed Oil and White Lead business. Inquire of E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

A RARE CHANCE.

A desirable Dry Goods Business House, for sale, in Cincinnati, of 16 years' standing; doing a successful business. A safe and profitable investment for any one wishing to engage in business. For particulars address S. WILSON, 94 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O., or WILSON & GREIG, 771 Broadway, New York.

PITTSBURGH

PLOW FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The attention of Manufacturers is invited to the old and well-established "Valley Forge Plow Works," situated in Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the trade and good will, machinery, patterns, etc. which is offered for sale for $50,000, now doing a large and profitable business. For particulars address VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS, No. 121 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT

522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

C. O. Thompson & Co.,

COMMISSION,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

234 Michigan-av.,

CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

Boots and Shoes.

McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 57 South Clark-st., have reopened at 49 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,

LOCATED

Corner Clark and Polk-sts.

Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.

H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,

Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

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The Habit of Saving.

CULTIVATE IT.

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Our popular SAVINGS DEPARTMENT has no troublesome rules.

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KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages. Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph T. Clarkson, Esq., [illegible] Wabash-av., from any of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

FAIRBAULT, - MINNESOTA.

The Easter term commences January 2, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's house and offers every advantage for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. References in Chicago: Gen. P. T. Sherman, Orsn Sherman, S. H. Kerfoot, and other patrons.

DRY GOODS.

SIMPSON,

NORWELL & CO.,

146 & 148 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

WILL OFFER

THIS MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER,

Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, Cloak Velvets, Bonnet Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, and Laces, saved from the late fire,

At a Great Reduction

from former prices.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

247 & 249 Monroe-st.

We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.

Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,

(Successors to Ross & Gossage,)

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STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED

Dubuque Soft Coal

BASE-BURNER,

A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by

TILLOTSON BROS.,

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THE

EMPIRE

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Stoves and Furnaces,

Together with a full line of Cook Stoves, are sold now, as before the fire, at

LEAVENWORTH'S,

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MORRISON & COLWELL,

Manufacturers of the

DOUBLE DOME FURNACE,

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New Home Comfort Cooking Stove,

TROY, N. Y. AND

No. 335 State-st., Chicago.

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Send for catalogue.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

Office: North Pier, near Light House.

Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!

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AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

FOR SALE.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Campbell Printing Press

Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, NO. 15 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings. For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE.

We will sell our printing office, &c., including engine, shafting, pulleys, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply at 172 West Washington-st. A. C. KELLOGG & CO

APPLES.

1,500 barrels choice hand picked winter apples of our own raising, and best varieties, and packed in new barrels. Address H. Beebe or Thos. Bones, Racine, Wisconsin.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1929 and 1930 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

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DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

And Special Flavorings

Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

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Rubber and Leather Belting

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

28 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1871.

CHICAGO AND THE RAILROADS.

Among the many idiotic notions that have been evolved on the subject of railroads since the great fire visited us, is one embodied in a bill recently introduced in the Illinois Legislature by one of the Representatives of this city, prohibiting the Common Council of Chicago from admitting any steam railway into or through the city, without the written consent of two-thirds of the property-holders along the line where right of way is asked. The obvious intent of such an act is—at least its practical effect would be—to prohibit any more railroads from entering Chicago, and to confer upon those now domiciled here a monopoly of the traffic.

Akin to this proposition is the action of those two or three property-holders on Dearborn Park, who hope, by their opposition, to prevent the Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Illinois Central Railroads from rebuilding their great passenger depot upon the lake front property, and thus accommodating the vastly increased passenger traffic of the future, and at the same time making room for a suitable freight depot in the locality best adapted for such purpose. It has been hinted several times that two of these roads will move their passenger business to the West Side, in order to find the space which the "injunctionists" would deny them on the lake front; but it has been intimated by some that this was, after all, a mere threat, made to influence the public opinion. That this is not the case, and that the Great Central depot is no fixture, as the case stands, is shown conclusively in the letter of Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. There is scarcely a man in Chicago who will suppose for a moment that Mr. Ogden would attempt to mislead the public by making a false statement, or by exaggerating the truth, or by stating for fact what he only surmises. And Mr. Ogden says in that letter:

> The important and far-extended Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Michigan Central, can too easily, I fear, be driven to abandon the lake shore, and make new combinations elsewhere, of a character, possibly, sufficiently powerful to force the passenger business of the Illinois Central to follow them. I think I have reason to believe, from what I know of the views and interests of the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, that there is real danger, if their views and conclusions are opposed too strenuously and too long (however exceptionable those views may be considered by the property interests involved), that they will determine to change their location, and probably to the West Side.

He continues "How unfortunate such a change would prove to the South Side!" and, he might have added, to the whole city, for to crowd the business of the railroads into unnatural and ill-adapted localities, would so greatly increase the cost of doing business as to retard seriously the progress of the city at large, and react unfavorably upon the very locality which had thought itself favored by the change.

Yet more pernicious than this action of the "injunctionists" is the proposal in the Legislature, when six or seven first-class railroads—two from the East, one from the South, and three or four from the richly producing and infinitely promising Northwest—are seeking entrance to Chicago, to impose upon them such restrictions as practically to exclude them from bringing hither their immense traffic and contributing thereby to the prompt upbuilding of the burned city. We all know that Chicago owes her rapid growth and present greatness to her generous and wise policy toward railroad enterprises. We have gladly taken them all in and given them facilities for doing business, and have found our own account in such a course. Can Chicago be so foolish, outsiders will ask, as to kill the goose that lays golden eggs for her?

The reply to this is, that the anti-railroad movements, thus far, are not in any sense, public movements. They are the attempts of private individuals to get their interests preferred before those of the public. If they are successful, it will be through specious arguments, or senseless clamor. It has been a fault of Chicago public management, and a serious drawback to Chicago's prosperity, that private interests have been allowed to infringe too much upon the interest of the public. Individual citizens have been allowed to prevent the laying out and improvement of streets, and to obstruct them for an indefinite period, and even to fence them up away from the public altogether without any effective interference in behalf of the public. Individuals have been allowed to violate explicit ordinances and obvious equity by failing, without penalty, in any contract which they might have with the municipal corporation; by building illegal structures, to the jeopardy of their neighbors' houses; by maintaining nuisances, to the inconvenience of the public, and in other manifold ways, defying the maxim that the safety of the public is the supreme law. It is a good time now to stop all these evils, especially since we have had the wickedness of some of them so painfully demonstrated to us, and since the new State Constitution has provided a wholesome remedy for others. That instrument particularly provides for simple and easy steps toward the establishment of the necessary railroads and highways. The Common Council of this city is authorized to cede rights of way to railroad corporations, upon proper indemnification of the property-owners; and the latter are amply guarded against injustice in this respect. The proposed act concerning right of way is counter to the spirit, if not to the letter, of all the laws now in force on this subject. It is also contrary to the interests of the people of Chicago. There is no danger in leaving to the City Government, and to the juries which shall be summoned for the purpose, all questions of right of way for railroads proposing to enter Chicago, and of damages caused thereby. The managers of those roads, having to pay such damages, will naturally go where the damage will be least; and the interests of the various localities can be safely left to the Aldermen elected by those localities to represent them in the Common Council.

The effects of the great fire in Chicago appear to be as far-reaching as the effect of any great battle, or other prominent event in history. Like almost everything else we have done, our fire was cosmopolitan. It arrested the flow of business all over Christendom, for a day at least. It aroused a charity such as the world has never known before—the extent of which was only limited by the limits of civilization. It set thousands of busy hands all over the world collecting the means, and thousands of busy brains contriving the ways, in which we can rebuild. It was complicated with the three great episodes of existence—birth, marriage, and death. It has raised new questions of morality and theology. It has taxed legal knowledge to the utmost. It has developed new questions of finance. It has exposed and exploded rotten systems of insurance. In correcting a great metropolitan mistake, it has shown other cities, from San Francisco to St. Petersburgh, their own mistakes. It has afforded a warning which has been a wide-spread benefit. It has shown the will and energy of man, and the patience and heroism of woman. In individual results, no one can ever know how far this great fire has reached; but that it has travelled a great distance, and is still marching on, is evident from the fact that the sale of a lime quarry on the Island of San Juan, in the archipelago east of Vancouver's Island, and on the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions, was defeated because the purchaser was to get his money from a friend who was to collect it from a Chicago man who was burnt out. As the Chicago man has probably resumed by this time, the purchaser is at liberty to renew negotiations. The average Chicago man is going to pay in full.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The regular session of Congress commences to-day. Though the amount of legislation pending is in the aggregate large, the measures of general interest and of national concern are confined to a very few subjects. Ever since 1866 we have been tinkering at the restoration of social and political affairs in the rebel States. We have enacted everything which the political doctors and quacks have recommended. We have made everybody citizens and everybody voters, and, in order to establish the right of everybody to hold office on an equality, we have disqualified the greater portion of the competent men in those States. The exigencies of political equality, according to some of our statesmen, demanded this, in order to give those who are not competent an equal chance. We have legislated over and over again and have proclaimed very much after the Mexican style in order to suppress the Ku-Kluxers. Less than a year ago we enacted a semi-military code which, it was contended, would settle the business, and let the country have peace. But, notwithstanding all this, there are several bills pending to make the final measure more effective, and a joint committee of Congress, who have been enjoying the hospitality of the Ku-Klux all summer, will probably report two or three more bills. Senator Morton, of Indiana, has not been able to sleep of nights for a long time because of the ravages of these Ku-Klux at the South, and possibly Congress could do no better than to commission that Senator to proceed to the South, find out the cave of the Grand Cyclops, and engage him in mortal combat.

The other subjects of general character are the reduction of taxes, civil service reform, and an investigation of the Syndicate. Upon these measures Congress must act one way or the other. Even if the combination of monopolies present any general bill for the reduction of taxes, there must be votes taken upon that question. In the Senate there are bills already passed by the House repealing the duties on coal and salt, and it is likely that another bill will be passed by the House repealing the duties on lumber. Upon these bills there must be some action in the Senate. It is no longer a question of the right of the Senate to originate tariff bills, the House bills are on the calendar, and Senators must vote for or against taking them up; and, if they are taken up, Senators must vote for or against the bills. Upon that question, therefore, there must be a show of hands. If these three bills can be passed, the country will have a promise that the present bad system of taxing one man for the benefit of another is in the course of ultimate extinction.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to examine the condition of the civil service, and to recommend such regulations as they may deem needful for its reform, will report, and this report will be laid before Congress. It will have to be discussed, and the discussion must end in some action looking to reform or against it. There must be such action as will satisfy the people that Congress is in favor of, or opposed to any reform. The votes of individual members in reference to this great evil of the day will be watched with exceeding interest.

In July, 1870, Congress, after much importunity from the Secretary of the Treasury, passed an act authorizing him to issue 5 per cent bonds, not to be sold at less than par in coin, or exchangeable at par for outstanding 6 per cent bonds. This law limited the whole expense of the issue, including that of printing, to one-half of 1 per cent, and it expressly prohibited him doing any act by which the public debt should be increased. This was not the law Mr. Boutwell wanted. So he proceeded, a year later, to negotiate his loan, in disregard of this law, violating it in almost every respect. He increased the debt for the period of three months, by the sum of $130,000,000, paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. He largely exceeded the limitation of one-half of 1 per cent for expenditures; he established the dangerous precedent of negotiating a public loan in defiance of statutory restrictions, and offered as a premium to the agents in the illegal transaction the use of the government money or credit for $130,000,000, for three months, paying them therefor, in addition, a bonus at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

No such daring violation of law by an executive officer has occurred in the history of the government. It calls for such action by the House of Representatives as will prevent its repetition. The facts are notorious, the violation of the law is admitted, and the Secretary defends his action on the ground that he saved money by it—or, in other words, that the end justified the means.

It is already given out that no investigation of this affair will be had; that the Republican party, upon the eve of a Presidential election, cannot afford to investigate the conduct of a Cabinet officer. We do not estimate the sentiment of a majority of the House of Representatives to be so low as this would indicate. The official acts of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not acts which the Republican party are under obligation to approve or justify except upon their merits. The Republican party is responsible to the country for a faithful administration of the government. It was fast enough four years ago to resort to the extreme measure of impeachment upon a technicality. It cannot afford to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. It must condemn violation of law whenever committed, and the condemnation of a Republican officer by the Republican party, for a clear violation of law and duty, would be worth more to the party and to the country than the imaginary services of a hundred such officers.

HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN.

This is the age, says Mr. Gladstone, of the workingman. As a class, the workingmen have doubtless arrived at the period of self-consciousness. They begin to recognize with some distinctness the incidental disabilities of their position, especially as they look out and see the advantages possessed by capital in the hands of intelligence, or, rather, the advantages of intelligence when it has control of abundant capital. The mere laborer, unskilled and alone, finds himself at odds. In many ways he labors at vast disadvantages. This is true; and because it is true, and the laborer has got to thinking about it, it may be said that there will, henceforth, be a kind of continual social crisis among all the more advanced Christian nations, until matters shall come to be more thoroughly adjusted. The social problem is difficult, but it is hopeful. For Christianity quickens the human intellect, as well as conscience and heart, and in many a time of depression, confusion, and almost despair, a single bright suggestion has flashed its light, and led to an unexpected solution of the trouble. While, however, no intelligent person despises the importance of the operations of the trades-unions, of the Commune, or the Internationale, we may be sure these social questions will not be solved in any such way as to put a premium on either ignorance, or indolence, or lack of skill. The divine ordering of things finds a justification of itself in the fact that the indolent, the ignorant, the unskilful *must* suffer under disadvantages. This fact puts a much needed spur to the side of unused ability.

It is a particularly hopeful fact that some of the ablest men of our times are devoting so much earnest thought to this matter, and that, in many instances, it is the large capitalist himself who is using his cultured brain, skilled in affairs, in bringing to light the best things in the interest of the laborer.

A man needs a house. A laborer is a better man for owning his own house. Rents are the tyrants of the poor. Cheap homes for workingmen is a subject of primary importance. The wealthy landlord can erect huge blocks or build miles of houses, and each year get a fortune from his incomes. Why? Because he is in a position every time, to take advantage of the market, in respect to materials and labor, as well as in facilities for getting the necessary credit. Why cannot associations, choosing some wiser head and putting their own hands together, secure like advantages. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in a recent address before the Quincy Homestead Association, of which he is the manager, stated some facts, bearing on one aspect of this subject, that are of much interest. He shows how this can be done.

The association with which he is connected is expected to have about one hundred members. None are to be admitted without some precautions as to character. A portion of land is to be selected at a convenient distance from the city, where arrangements can be made with some railroad which will secure special favors as to ticket fares. Such conditions are to be fixed as will guarantee that the community shall never be plagued with the nuisance of a grog shop. It proposes to build fifty houses of a better class, which, if erected singly, would cost $2,000 each, or $100,000, but which, being contracted for together, could be built for $75,000, and the several payments so arranged that the amount which a man would naturally pay for the rent of a similar house, would, in about six years, make him the owner of his house. Savings banks, it is expected, will readily advance money, each member receiving a deed, and giving a mortgage as security, the association also becoming responsible for the punctual payment of debt and interest in the shape of rent as each note becomes due. In case of neglect of any individual, the bank, at the request of the officers of the association, to sell under the mortgage. Mr. Quincy says:

> A friend of mine, who has studied what is called the labor question with some attention, comes to the conclusion that one of the most practicable ways of protecting a man's rights as a laborer is to protect his rights as a capitalist. The workingman who denies himself, and lays by part of his wages, should command the best business intelligence to secure him a productive investment. While walking through the streets of magnificent stores and luxurious dwellings, we ask the question, Who furnishes the money for this lavish expenditure? A great part of it is supplied by the savings banks. And these banks represent the surplus not only of the mechanic and artisan, but also of the hod-carrier and the washer-woman. Now, it is recognized by all other banks, that he who keeps a large deposit has a good claim to a discount. Should his bank refuse a capitalist such an accommodation, he would at once transfer his account to another. The laboring classes in Massachusetts have on deposit over one hundred millions of dollars! There is a competition among savings banks to attract depositors. It should be determined among their patrons to withdraw their deposits from such banks as refuse to lend to persons of moderate means upon good security, and to place them in those that will offer the workingman this important aid.
>
> The homestead of the laborer is the best form in which capital can be invested. It pays a large percentage, and is of the highest advantage to the State and the individual by elevating the family relations, upon which the prosperity of both must depend. I therefore maintain that the workingman who lays by something every year should be able to buy *credit* with his savings. And I am confident that an association such as you have formed—a company of workingmen of honorable character and responsible for each other—can offer the amplest security.

We only add, now, the suggestion that some association of this kind would be practicable in this city, and that the present time would be specially opportune for undertaking it.

Though the first session of the present Congress lasted but a few weeks, no less than 800 bills were introduced. Those who remember the way in which bills were introduced in the Illinois Legislature, before the adoption of the new constitution, when 3,000 would be put through in a session of six weeks, will understand that when such a body enters upon special legislation there is no limit to which it may not be carried. Nine-tenths of the bills pending before Congress are of this special character, for the benefit or profit of some person or corporation. Of the 800 bills now pending, over 250 are for claims which are opposed to all existing laws, and are excluded from the Court of Claims. Perhaps 150, or more, are propositions to grant money to railroads, canals, and steamship companies. Among those bills which have a professedly public character there are many whose only purpose is to promote some personal interest. Thus a bill was introduced some year or more ago for reprinting the national currency. At that time that kind of work was done in the Treasury, and the bill was defeated. The Treasury printing office has now been discontinued and the work, if done at all, must be performed by some bank-note engraving company, at a cost perhaps of one million of dollars. Bills creating a large number of Judicial Districts, in order to make places for ex-members of Congress, also are ranked as public measures. A Delegate from one of the Territories proposes that all the Federal taxes collected there shall be paid over to the Territory, to erect a Capitol building. The bills for the relief of the shipbuilding interest are numerous, and are remarkable for the care with which they avoid the only legitimate mode of reviving shipbuilding. The proposition substantially is to pay bounties out of the Treasury equal to the tax on the articles used, this bounty to be paid just the same whether the materials used are of American or foreign production. Others propose to establish a system of differential duties, by which imports in foreign bottoms shall pay higher duties than those in American. Then all the railroad and subsidy bills have been revived. They make an immense docket, formidable not only in their number, but in the amount they propose to transfer from the public Treasury and the public domain to private corporations.

The annual report of General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, for the year 1871, is more than usually rambling and discursive. It seems to have been written from Dr. Samuel Johnson's text:

> "Let observation, with extensive view,
> Survey mankind from China to Peru."

Since the publication of his last report, General Spinner's observation has been very extensive. He has visited several foreign countries, and has inquired into many recondite affairs. He has learned, among other things, that our foreign Ambassadors are poorly paid, and that some of our Consuls are actually living in garrets. "I do not not know how this strikes others," he says, "but I must confess that, as an American citizen, I felt ashamed."

He learned, also, how the new French loan was negotiated. He tells how he failed to negotiate the 5 per cent loan, and lectures Congress for not having made provision for a commission of at least 2 per cent to be paid to bankers for their services, and he congratulates the Secretary of the Treasury on his success in disposing of the loan without any commission and realizing 100 cents on every dollar of the new bonds. Ingenuous Spinner!

Several columns are given to a refutation of slanders published in the New York *World* and New York *Sun*. An argument is made in favor of the establishment of a Bureau of Insurance, and the report closes with the following statement, in an appendix, which is about the only thing in the report that concerns the office of Treasurer of the United States:

Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Cash, Dr.		
Balance in Treasury from last year		$149,502,471.60
Received, formerly credited as unavailable		3,396.18
Received from loans	$420,020,626.50	
Received from customs	206,270,408.05	
Rec'd from internal revenue	143,098,153.63	
Received from lands	2,388,646.68	
Received from war	22,837,092.04	
Received from navy	3,303,648.42	
Received from interior	814,678.91	
Received from miscellaneous	32,765,226.89	
Total receipts for the fiscal year		$831,398,481.52
Grand total		$980,904,349.30
Cash, Cr.		
Paid on account of public debt	$484,919,114.32	
Paid on account of the army	34,837,063.98	
Paid on account of the navy	22,434,673.62	
Paid on account of interior	42,686,571.22	
Paid on account of treasury proper	24,250,851.93	
Paid on account of customs	17,087,452.40	
Paid on account of treasury, interior	5,479,247.56	
Paid on account of internal revenue	9,128,164.22	
Paid on account of diplomatic	1,661,069.25	
Paid on account of quarterly salaries	708,748.84	
Paid on account of war (civil branch)	924,386.18	
Paid on account of judiciary	2,911,507.51	
Total expenditures for fiscal year		$870,986,872.06
Balance in treasury at close of fiscal year		109,917,477.24
Grand total		$980,904,349.30

We published, yesterday, an excellent letter from Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, concerning the policy of Chicago on several questions affecting the material interests of the community. That letter contained many profitable suggestions which we are glad to be able, in the main, to endorse. We cannot follow Mr. Ogden, however, in his advice against a fire-proof reform in building. Without doubt it would be vastly convenient for many people to build wooden houses for a few years, until they have amassed fortunes, with which to build marble fronts; but we do not believe it will be best for the community at large to allow this to be done. The ruins of twenty thousand buildings remind us that the good old fashion which Mr. Ogden commends, though it may conduce to more rapid accumulation of wealth in the immediate present, is not the best policy in the long run. The writer remarks that Chicago has never in her whole career "made any capital or important mistake;" whereas, it seems to us that the shoddy style of buildings which she permitted, while at the same time investing hundreds of millions in an attempt to make herself distinguished by a better kind of architecture, was just such a mistake. There were, perhaps, others which might be designated as "important" mistakes, but this was certainly a "capital" mistake. We regret that Mr. Ogden, while picturing to us the general prosperity and happiness which the wooden-house policy will insure to us in 1875, did not go a step further and guarantee that it shall not burn us all up again in 1876.

The Republic of Mexico is engaged in one of those revolutionary struggles which constitute its normal condition. The immediate pretext for the present disturbance is that, at the election in June last, President Juarez so interfered with the election, and so falsified the returns, that he defeated the will of the people and had himself declared elected. Juarez has been President for several years. He was President when the French invasion took place, and nominally held the office during the reign of Maximilian. Following the execution of the Emperor, he was declared, or declared himself, President, and has held the office ever since. Under his administration there has been comparative peace, and, consequently, an increase of production, of commerce, and internal improvement. But the chronic selfishness of the military demagogues has at last broken through all restraint, and the several opponents of Juarez have united their bands of mercenaries to make war on him. War in Mexico is conducted at little expense to those engaged in it. The fighting is never very severe, and the only wages the troops on either side get is the plunder they take from the people of the towns or districts they occupy. These armies are, therefore, but little better than banditti, who, under the pretence of fighting in a political contest, are merely robbing the people. These banditti, of course, hire out to the chieftain who offers them the largest field of operations, and the civil wars in Mexico are always ended in favor of the leader who can plunder the country so effectually that his opponents can find nothing to live on.

As to the merits of the controversy between Juarez and his rivals there is little known; but the merits have no particular bearing on the case. Frauds in the election are but a pretext for a civil war which would have taken place anyway. There has not been an election in Mexico for many years which has not been followed by an appeal to arms. Juarez did the same thing himself, years ago, deposing his rival, and in turn was deposed by some one else.

It will be remembered that the artists of New York, immediately after the great fire, met together and resolved to contribute a picture each for the relief of Chicago artists. This generous action has resulted in securing a fund of about $7,000. The members of the Academy of Design have reorganized since the fire, and elected officers, and a new council. The latter board has had a meeting in regard to the New York relief fund and its disbursement, and, like many other associations, has already developed ring influence. This ring, composed of men who are not artists, we understand, propose to use half this fund and hold back the other half for a time, and to make the application of the first half conditional; requiring the artist who accepts his proportion to paint a picture for the academy.

The contribution from New York was made to the artists of Chicago, not to the Academy of Design solely. It is an insult to our own artists and to the artists of New York. There is probably not one of our own artists who would not willingly paint a picture on his own notion for the academy, and, *vice versa*, there is not one who will willingly paint a picture and accept as the price, half his proportion of the relief fund, the whole of which by right belongs to him. The artists of this city naturally feel aggrieved at such action and question the right of men who are not artists themselves to retain a portion of this fund and make them labor for the balance. If the facts are as we have stated—and our information comes from very excellent authority—they develop an amount of greed and impertinence which is truly astonishing.

The *Nation* remarks, on Minister Schenck's connection with the stock-jobbing business, that the offence is aggravated by the fact that the stock in the Emma mine is a purely fancy affair, "in which no prudent man would invest anything." It adds:

> Supposing, too, as is not impossible, the scheme should prove, like hundreds of others of the same kind that have gone before it, one of those failures closely bordering on a swindle, or prove wholly a swindle, and the strong arm of the English law should lay hold of his brother Directors, what a nice position the American eagle would be in flapping its wings over Mr. Schenck's head to save him from the legal consequences of conduct on the moral guilt of which the world would be unanimous!

This is an allusion to the international regulation which exempts Ministers of foreign governments from the jurisdiction of local courts. We are sorry to add that no word has appeared from the accused Minister relative to this disagreeable affair, notwithstanding ample time has elapsed for him to communicate, even by mail, with the home government and with the American people, since the scandalous prospectus was published. That document has been some time in circulation in this country,—and still no word from Schenck. It has even been announced that Ben Wade is permanent law officer of Jay Cooke's railroad, so that, Mr. Schenck cannot be expecting, as was surmised, to doff the regalia of his diplomatic office for the livery of the Northern Pacific Railroad. All these circumstances but serve to heighten the mystery and aggravate the scandal.

A South Side View of the Lake Front Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a resident and proprietor in the South Division, I feel a deep interest in securing the erection of a grand Union Depot on the lake front. My fellow-citizens of the South Division should carefully consider the matter to see if we can afford to allow a few property-owners on Michigan avenue to control and thwart our common interest. If the three railroad companies do not succeed in obtaining the grounds negotiated for, I understand that two of them (the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) will yield to the strong inducements made to them to locate a depot in the West Division. In all probability, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now seeking an entrance into the city, will follow their example. There is really no necessity for these railroads to locate their depots as before the fire. By going now to the West Division they could secure more prompt and more favorable connections with Western and Northwestern railways. Such connections would be of great advantage to them. To keep these railroads in our division when their interest will be equally promoted elsewhere, we must favor them, and offer them all inducements in our power. There is some danger, also, as I have heard, that the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad will also go into the West Division, if the first above-named roads make their depot there.

If, by any act of ours, or of a few among us, these railroad companies should be repulsed from the South Division, how shall we stand? Would not a portion of our banks and hotels follow the business created by these three or four great railroad corporations? If banks, hotels, and railroads migrate, will not many of our large mercantile firms migrate also? The fire has had the effect of driving many of our business men temporarily (as we hope) to the West Division. Men adapt themselves to circumstances at first adverse until they become part of their daily life. Ought we not to be careful how we do anything that may incline these men, temporarily absent, to stay away altogether? We all talk bravely of rebuilding our beautiful South Division as it was,—of preserving the old centres; but, if we act so as to drive away nearly all of its railroads, part of its banks and hotels, and many of its merchants, I fear our South Division, when at last rebuilt, will be a poor reflection of its former greatness.

There can be no doubt, as it seems to me, of the good effect of building a mammoth depot for four great railways, as is proposed. I fail to see the bad effect to any one. It is almost self-evident that Michigan avenue, as far south as Congress street, will never again be occupied by residences. It was, before the fire, slowly, but surely, taking the character of a business street. The fire, by suddenly destroying the splendid dwellings (too good to be pulled down, and not adapted for stores) has simply quickened the step of an inevitable commercial fate. The erection, as now, of temporary along the long the lake front will have also its weight in determining the future of the avenue. It may be looked upon as devoted henceforth to commerce. Such being the case, the erection of this depot is entirely appropriate, and will increase the value of every foot front down to Congress street. Even if some citizen down near Congress street should wish to "fight against the stars in their courses," and erect a dwelling there, what detriment could this depot possibly inflict upon him, that the increased rent of his stores further north would not compensate? His view of the lake would not be in the least impeded, nor would his enjoyment of his residence be in the least impaired. Why, therefore, should the incomprehensible objections of one or of a few individuals be allowed to affect the prosperity of thousands? W. J. BARNEY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.

—The claimant in the Tichborne case is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. He is in excellent medical hands, but his friends are not a little anxious as regards his present state of health.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Mace-Coburn Sparring Match at New Orleans.

The Affair as it Appeared to the New York Reporters.

Extracts from a Private Letter from Captain Jimmy Wood, of Troy.

Pugilism.

THE MACE-COBURN MILL.

Special Despatches to the New York World and Herald.

With little or no delay the materials for the ring were produced, and Jim Coburn with an able corps of assistants at once went to work to pitch the "square circle." The spot selected was on some rising ground in pine woods, about fifty yards from the track, the crowd disposing themselves to the best advantage, while those possessing tickets for the inner ring hunted around for shingles and other trifles to sit on, as a drizzling rain now began to fall. At 11 a. m. both the principals arrived from Bay St. Louis, and appeared to be in excellent condition, Mace sending the scales down at 160 pounds, Coburn doing the same at 164. At 11:20 a. m. Coburn shied his hat into the ring and followed immediately in person. He was received with enthusiastic cheers. Mace, a second or two later stepped into the ring and eyed his opponent with much interest. Tom McAlpine, of St. Louis, and Larry Powers, of New York, appeared as seconds for Coburn, while Jas. Cusick, of New York, and Tom Allen, of St. Louis, did the honors for Mace, with Al Smith acting as umpire for him, and Jim Coburn for his brother Joe. Colonel Rufus R. Hunt, the stakeholder, as I suggested, was almost unanimously selected as referee, and, on stepping into the ring, was received with tremendous cheers. He addressed the assembled crowd about as follows: "Gentlemen, these two men have come here for a fair fight, and I suppose you have come here to see the same thing. Now, if you will remain quiet, and let me and the umpires do all the talking, I have no doubt but that there will be a good fight." On tossing for the choice of corners Mace won, after which Coburn advanced and offered to bet Mace $500 even that he licked him, which was taken by Mace. All being in readiness, the fight commenced.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. When the principals and seconds had shaken hands Mace and Coburn retired to their corners, and time was called at twelve minutes before 12 o'clock. The men moved up with alacrity to the scratch, putting themselves in fighting attitude as they approached each other. It was but a moment after [illegible] Coburn attempted to counter Mace, but fell short, the latter being away in advance of the blow. They then sparred with each other for an opening, Coburn retreating as Mace advanced, until Coburn, finding himself cornered, let fly his right hand, which landed on Mace's hip. This was a hard hit, and Mace said he would not claim a foul, but cautioned Coburn not to "do the like again." The men worked about for an opening, and it was some minutes before one seemed clear for Coburn, who launched out with his left at Mace's body, but the blow did not reach its intended destination. Mace then tried to get in close to Coburn, but the latter moved away as he advanced, and after some minutes spent in dodging about, the men put down their hands and took a look at each other. They put up their hands again, and Mace moved in quietly, planting his left on Coburn's chest, for which favor he received a right-hander on the shoulder. Then there was more sparring and dodging, Mace trying to find an opening, but his wily opponent was always away as he advanced. Coburn, however, slipped in his left on Mace's nose and got a counter hit on the mouth in return; both light. After more fencing Mace got in one on Coburn's left cheek with his left hand, Joe returning with a right-hander on the gypsy's ribs. Then they looked at each other and feinted till Mace finally crept in with a left-hander on Coburn's right eye, again getting a spank in the ribs from Joe's right. Sparring was resumed again, and Mace, thrice making for Joe's head, and each time missing, finally put in a hard one on Joe's forehead, which was more damaging to his own hand than to his opponent's thick skull. Joe retreated and Mace followed, when Joe suddenly put out his right and caught Mace pretty nearly behind the ear. Mace seemed at this point very anxious to get at Coburn, but Joe wouldn't accommodate him. After dancing around the ring for some time Mace again got in and planted a stinging blow on Joe's stomach, getting in return a sounding hit on the shoulder, Joe dancing away lightly. Mace followed him, but missed, and missed again with his left when Joe struck him a heavy right-hander on the ribs and another on the hip, when Jem asked him if he was not getting too low. Every dodge known to the P. R. was exhausted before they again got together. Jem, after trying feints, coaxing and all kinds of pretences to get Coburn to lead at him, fairly stopped and scratched his head in ludicrous perplexity. More cautious sparring and some chaff about blood on Mace's shoulder, which he said came from a couple of pimples and which Coburn's friends contended ought to be awarded as "first blood," as he had knocked them off. At last Mace rattled Coburn's teeth by a left-hander on the cheek, and followed it up with his right, which landed on the side of Joe's invulnerable head. Now both put down their hands and rubbed themselves and seemed puzzled how to get the better of each other's science and agility. Then the rain, which had been threatening all the morning, began to pour down, and the ground became slippery, damp, and cold. When they did get into action Mace planted on Joe's forehead, he returning on Joe's nose, but not to hurt it, Joe putting in a right on Mace's left arm, near the shoulder. Mace planted his left on Joe's bald pate, when they clinched, and Joe, giving Jem the back heel, threw him and fell on him. This ended the first round, lasting thirty-one minutes.

Round 2. When the men appeared at the scratch there was no blood visible on either of them, although the upper part of Joe's head seemed a little lumpy. They commenced by feinting and dodging, Mace being very wary, and it bothered Mace, and while Jem was following his opponent up and trying to find an opening the science displayed was really fine. Much arm folding and looking at each other ensued. Coburn finally gave Mace another terrible right-hander on the ribs, at which Jem rapped as against the rule, and without claiming a foul, asked to have it stopped. Coburn then tried a one, two with his left, but fell short, and before he could get away, he received a rattler on the mouth from Mace's left. Coburn then planted one on Mace's breast, missed again, and stopped Mace's left very cleverly. Afterward they got to close quarters and seemed to mean fighting, when Mace let out his left hand with all his power, striking Coburn a terrible blow on the forehead, which seemed for a moment to stagger the Irishman; but Mace paid dearly for it; Joe's skull was too much for his hand, and the blow which only startled Coburn, disabled Mace's useful left, and for the rest of the fight he was partially one-handed. Joe now dashed in recklessly, right and left, getting in two or three around Mace's head. They then clinched and Mace was thrown, Joe on top of him. This round lasted ten minutes.

Round 3—Coburn came up blowing, and seemed to play away from Mace, and acted with great caution. Mace could not get at him; he essayed two or three times, but found Joe's agility too great. At last he got one or two very light taps on the Irishman's ribs, and Joe, trying to return the compliment on Mace's body, fell short, but found partial compensation in a light blow on the gypsy's nose. After a little more sparring, Mace got in a spanker on Coburn's right cheek with his right, missing several well-planned blows. Mace, however, got in his right hand for the first time on Joe's nose, and Coburn returned a terrific hit, which landed on the side of Mace's head. The men clenched, and, after a short struggle, Mace threw Coburn and fell on him. This round also lasted ten minutes.

Round 4—As the men came up to the scratch, notwithstanding all the fighting, there was no blood visible on either. The rain, which had temporarily ceased, again began to pour. Mace opened with a light one on Coburn's right eye, getting a return in the breast. Then there was feinting again, and Mace crawling up got in one, two, on Coburn's right eye light and on the nose. Coburn followed Jem up to give him a smasher, in the ribs from the right hand and another on the head from the same hand. Mace's return being short. There was great dodging again and several minutes passing without an attempt to give a blow, the referee told the men to get to fighting. Jem replied that he was "trying to do so," and proved his words by planting his left twice on the mark of Coburn's stomach, and Coburn, in return, got in lightly on Mace's breast. Jem then stole in like a cat and planted his left heavily on the corner of Coburn's left eyebrow, cutting a deep hole, from which the blood flowed freely down Joe's breast. "First blood" claimed and allowed for Mace. Jem forced the fighting, but Joe made it a running fight. Jem now missed twice, but eventually got in a left-hander on the damaged right eye and another under it on the cheek. It was now supposed that Coburn's eye would soon close. "A hundred to twenty-five was offered on Mace, but meanwhile Jem's left hand began to show signs of the injury it had received, and soon swelled up like a boxing glove. The remainder of this round consisted of stopping and feinting, except that Jem again got in one on Coburn's right eye and set another stream of blood running, for which Joe retorted with a right-hander for his opponent's ribs and another for his nob. The round closed by their making a dash at each other and fighting up to the referee, when, after some short and wild hitting, Mace, who was getting the worst of it, dropped down rather suspiciously in front of the referee. The round lasted fifty-seven minutes.

Round 5—Coburn's face was bleeding both sides; his nose was swollen and his face looked bad, and Mace, with his damaged hand still managed to add to its troubles by one on the right eye and another on the invulnerable nose of the Irishman. Coburn's corner, where all the sparring had been done hitherto, was now a perfect mud-hole, and the men had to move away to the left. They meant business. Coburn collected his energies and made a rush, and there was some very good fighting, with intervals of pausing, folding and rubbing their arms, the round ended by Coburn following Jem up in his own corner, closing with him in a rattling rough and tumble, and both falling over the ropes together on their heads. The round lasted twenty minutes.

Round 6—As the men came up to the scratch, complaint was made that Coburn had something in his hands, that a bystander had seen his second give him. The referee at once jumped into the ring and told Joe to open his hands. Coburn did so, and two small pieces of tightly rolled oakum dropped out. The referee said that as it was nothing more serious than this, he would not stop the fight for it. Very little business was done in this round further than that Mace got in his left on Coburn's right eye and Coburn his left on Mace's right cheek, and they had several half-armed hits, one of which turned Jim, who fell. Coburn walked to his corner.

Round 7—Twenty minutes' duration; this amounted to nothing; two misses, a clinch, a back-heel, and a fall, Jem being under.

Round 8—Hard hitting by both; forcing the fight, they fell side by side.

Round 9—Both men appeared to be weak, Mace particularly, as his left hand was quite disabled, and he was shaking with cold and wet. Coburn resumed the defensive. Mace followed him several times round the ring, but could not find an opening. They clenched, and Mace was thrown, with Coburn on the top, he evidently now being the stronger of the two.

Round 10—Mace led off with his right on the left side of the head, and finally Mace rallied Coburn into his corner, where Joe fell on his knees. Meanwhile a regular passenger train from the city had arrived, and poured in some 300 extra spectators, most of them noisy partisans of Coburn.

Round 11—Coburn rapidly improving while Mace was weakening. Coburn, however, seemed to have so wholesome a dread of Jem's right hand that he would not venture in Mace's corner, and Mace would not stay out of it a long time. There was very little hitting, but at the last there was a half-armed fight, and Coburn threw Mace and fell on him.

Round 12—This, the last round, lasted nearly an hour; but not a blow was struck. Four times the referee ordered the men to the scratch, and four times they dodged back into Mace's corner, where Coburn declined to follow him, seeing he did not want to smash his hand against a stake. At last the referee, seeing that no more fighting could be had out of the men, stepped into the ring and expressed his opinion that "one was afraid and the other was afraider," and declared the fight a draw and all bets off. Mace at once crossed to Coburn's corner and shook hands, declaring Joe "the best man he had ever stepped into a ring with."

Thus ended the fight, at fifty minutes after 3 o'clock p. m., having lasted three hours and thirty-eight minutes. As an exhibition of scientific defence it was superb; as a fight, it was a disappointing failure. Mace came out without a mark on his face, a broken hand, and bad body bruise. Coburn's face was badly damaged; but all Jemes' efforts to close his eyes had failed.

Base Ball.

THE NEW HAYMAKER NINE.

A private letter from Jimmy Wood contains many interesting facts concerning base ball in general, and the new Haymaker nine in particular. Wood will be the Captain and second baseman; Allison and Hodes the catchers, but one being in the nine at a time, the other being always uniformed and on the field to take the place in case of accident; Zettlein pitcher, with Martin for change and right field; McAtee, first base; Force, short stop; Pinkham, third base; and for fielders there will be Steve King, Nelson, Gedney, and Bellan to choose from. In case a change is required at third base, there are Nelson, Bellan, and Hodes to fall back upon. Captain Wood regards this combination of fielders and batsmen as one of the strongest imaginable, and predicts that, at the close of the season of 1872, "We will have that whip checked for Troy." Jimmy indignantly denies having in any manner broken his word or engagement with the Cleveland management and wishes to be set right before the Chicago public, upon whose good opinion he sets a high value. He had previously been in consultation with the Troy people, when Mr. Doolittle, of Cleveland, offered him $2,500 to go to Cleveland and captain that nine, stating, as an extra inducement, that Force and Allison had already signed contracts. The two latter having already promised Wood to play where he did, he was surprised at learning of this engagement at Cleveland, and, knowing that they would greatly strengthen that nine, he thought favorably of it, but refused to sign until he had made further inquiries, although the offer was brought up to $2,800. Subsequently Wood ascertained from Force and Allison that a Cleveland man had been in Washington to engage them, telling them that Wood had already signed. These developments broke up Cleveland's little game, the three players concluding to sign in Troy. Lastly, Captain Jimmy states that, if enclosed grounds can be procured, the White Stocking-Haymakers will come to Chicago next season, and remain here long enough to have all the professional clubs visit them, thus practically answering all the purposes of a professional nine of our own.

THE LAW COURTS.

Convicts Sentenced in the Criminal Court on Saturday.

A Grand Jury to Commence its Sessions To-day—New Suits.

Criminal Court.

SENTENCE DAY.

Saturday being the last day of the November term, it was used in passing sentence upon the convicts of the month. There were thirty of these, three of the number being females. There were three colored men, and of the whole number, three of the parties were guilty upon two separate charges. Nineteen of the cases were disposed of upon the plea of guilty, and three were under Penitentiary age. The offences represented by the culprits were, charges of larceny, 25; robbery, 2; assault and rape, 2; attempt to steal, 1; confidence game, 1; illegal voting, 1; malicious mischief, 1. The action of the court resulted as follows:

PENITENTIARY.

Thomas Marshall, rape, 14 years; William Corbett, confidence game, 10 years; Thomas Gaynor, larceny of $148, 7 years; Tobey Allen, larceny of boots, 5 years; Patrick Riley, rape, 5 years; William Caldwell, robbery, 4 years; Benjamin Gould, horse-stealing, 3 years; Charles Held, horse-stealing, 3 years; Thomas Hayes, picking pocket, 3 years; John O'Hara, larceny, 3 years; James Parsons, larceny, 3 years; George Adams, larceny, 1 year; John Maree, larceny, 1 year; Jerry Berry, larceny, 1 year.

COUNTY JAIL.

Martin Walsh, juvenile thief, 1 year; John Smith, larceny, 1 year; William Townsend, larceny, 6 months; Julia Quinn, larceny, 3 months; Lizzie Thompson, larceny, 3 months; Charles McGinnes, larceny, 3 months; Kate McCarthy, larceny, 3 months; Henry Harris, larceny, 1 month; Fred. Thal, malicious mischief, 10 days.

GONE OVER.

Joseph Bush and Thomas Quirk, each indicted upon two charges of larceny, had pleaded guilty, claiming to be under age. The mother of Quirk, while she stated her son to be over the age of 18, seemed to desire that he should have a trial. To this end they were both of them allowed to withdraw their plea and stand over to be tried.

—D. Tierney, found guilty of larceny, and recommended to be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years, was allowed a new trial upon condition that he should plead guilty. He did this, and his case was continued to Monday to show character.

—Felix O'Toole, convicted of robbery, and ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for three years, was remanded, the Court holding back consideration of a motion for new trial.

SUSPENDED.

James Muldoon, who pleaded guilty of voting twice, had sentence suspended, and was discharged. Alderman Carney, and a builder, Mr. Grant, came forward and gave him an excellent character.

NOTICE.

Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, will hold the court for the December term. A grand jury will come on Monday.

Superior Court.

TRESPASS.

Actions of trespass were commenced by the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company against Christopher Quinn, John Fogarty, Charles Rees and Philip Carlin, in which the damages are laid at $5,000; also, against Mathew Ledwick and Christopher Quinn, with like damages, and against James Tully, John Canda, Patsy Tully, Charles Lynch, Thomas Doyle and Theodore Mabach, with like damages.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Petition was filed by George G. Newland & Co. against the Chicago Waste Cleaning Company, to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien on Lots 1 to 5, Waughop's Subdivision of Block 27, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, in Section 7, 39, 14.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Philip H. Buck and others against George C. Stone and Josiah A. Brigham, in which it is charged that defendants made false representations to induce a sale of $1,763.71 worth of dressed hogs. The damages are laid at $2,500.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Seth M. Dunning and another against Jacob R. Shipherd and Edward F. Nixon, by which demand is made for $1,000.

Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

Judge Williams will sit on the chancery side of this court on each day at 10 a. m.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced as follows:

—Hugh O'Donnell, use, etc., v. Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Demand, $2,500.

—William M. Hoyt et als. v. John C. Eldridge and —— Mead. Demand, $2,000.

A Fire-Proof City.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems to me that the great fire has made many good people go to extremes in their plans of reconstruction on a fire-proof basis. Thick walls alone do not necessarily protect the building and its contents. In most fires, the danger comes from front and rear, where are openings for doors and windows. In our fire, it came chiefly from the roofs.

From my observation during the fire, I am convinced that its rapid spread was occasioned, chiefly, by the retention of sparks and fire-brands by the roofs and cornices on which they fell, when at long distances from the fire, and which at once started new fires; also, by the reflection of the heat from burning buildings across the street, acting upon the wooden cornices and glass windows.

I saw fine high buildings, half a block southeast of the fire, kindle by the heat on the wooden cornice, and burn down. In others, the heat would snap and break the glass windows, burn the goods and wood-work inside, and consume the block. The walls, in nearly all cases, without regard to thickness or construction, resisted the fire, and stood firm, until the interior was one mass of flame from bottom to top, and the joists were burned off and burned up. There hasn't been a wagon load of charred wood found in the debris.

I am of the opinion that, in making a fire-proof city, we must not depend solely upon thick walls. Parti-walls should be thick and high. It is of more consequence to have fire-proof roofs, made of tin, galvanized iron, tile, or slate. They should not be flat, unless made so thick that a fire built thereon could not burn the wood beneath in two or three hours, but should be made steep, to shed the falling sparks and brands like hailstones, with no gutters for them to lodge in.

Prohibiting cornices, Mansard roofs, and cupolas made of wood, as admitting of no question, the next important requirement, which no one has given the prominence it deserves, is that of providing windows and doors with iron shutters, made double, with hollow space, to admit air and prevent warping, or any other kind of shutter that will shield the glass and keep the heat from setting fire to the goods or interior. I believe that, with steep tin roofs and suitable shutters, the fire would never have crossed the river.

A fire ordinance for the future, so rigid and extensive as THE TRIBUNE has advocated, is not advisable at present, except in the centre of the city, and would seriously cripple thousands. The change is too great, too sudden, too sweeping, and too soon after so many have been made homeless. The difference in cost between wood and brick is much greater than I have yet seen stated, except in the best finished class of buildings, where the difference may not exceed 10 per cent. But in the class of houses which large numbers must build, or pay rent, or lose their lots, the difference in cost is a serious matter. Giving to all who have built houses in Chicago credit for having investigated the question, it was long ago decided in favor of wood as by far the cheapest material for houses; and the fact that lumber was so cheap, has added to the growth of our city and its prosperity to a large extent. Any system that increases materially the cost of buildings will retard its growth, especially so if introduced at a period when many can hardly recover from their great losses under the most favorable circumstances.

The ordinance which, I think, will satisfy the opponents of the rigid plan, and not be in danger of being repealed or changed every year, is as follows:

First—Make the space bounded by the lake, Chicago avenue, Halsted street, and Twenty-second street absolutely fire proof, no matter how rigid. Permit no wooden buildings, sheds, fences, or sidewalks there. Require those that are now in that space to be incased by a four-inch brick wall, with steep tin roof and iron shutters, by the 1st of January, 1874.

Second—In the space outside of the former one, for one mile in each direction,—say, North avenue, Reuben and Thirty-first streets,—allow any material to be used, but require all wood buildings now there, or to be built there, to be incased and roofed as above mentioned, by the 1st of January, 1876.

Third—In the district bounded by Fullerton, Western and Egan avenues, make the same regulation as the previous one, but not to apply to houses of one story only.

Fourth—Outside of Western avenue, let the owners build as they prefer.

Such an ordinance will cause no hardship; will not drive the poor out of the city; allows sufficient freedom; will not depress the values of any real estate; will make a steady and uniform demand for brick; will guard good buildings against the "tinder-boxes" now in existence; will be as rapid a transformation as our people can possibly stand; and will gradually, but surely, make our city fire-proof. Respectfully,

CHICAGO, Nov. 30. GEORGE H. HESS.

—A despatch has been received from Lucerne, Switzerland, announcing that Count Girgenti had committed suicide in that city. Prince Gaetam Marie-Frederic, Count Girgenti, was the fifth son of Ferdinand II., King of Naples, and Marie, Arch-Duchess of Austria. He was born January 12, 1846, and was married at Madrid, May 14, 1868, to the Princess Marie, eldest daughter of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. He held the honorary rank of Major in the Sixth Regiment of Austrian Lancers, and was a Knight of the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece. He took no part in Spanish politics, and was sharing the exile of Isabella II. at Lucerne.

CHURCHES DEDICATED.

Grace Methodist, the First House of Worship in the "Burnt District."

Dedication of the New United Presbyterian Memorial Church.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH.

There was a general idea that the churches would be among the last victims of the conflagration to rise again; and that the requirements of business would be deemed far more urgent than the spiritual needs symbolized by a church building. But, simultaneously with the temporary residences and temporary business places, at least one temporary church edifice has gone up, as suitable a place of worship as many of the offices and stores for their especial objects.

Grace Methodist Church, situated on the corner of La Salle street and Chicago avenue, destroyed on the night of the fire, was again occupied by a fervent congregation yesterday morning. To say that the building was either imposing or elaborate would be a shocking perversion. On the contrary, it is as plain, unaspiring, and almost rude, as it could well be, consistent with comfort and capacity. It is, however, capable of seating 300 persons, is thoroughly warm and comfortable; is 60x40 feet, and 25 feet in height; built of wood against the north wall of the destroyed building formerly bearing its name. The walls inside are covered with building-paper in place of lath and plaster, which effectually keeps out cold and damp. There is a huge stove at the south end of the room, which supplies all the warmth one could desire. The floor has no carpet to muffle the sound of shuffling feet, but, as that is a strong argument to the congregation to be on hand before the exercises begin, it may be looked upon as a great advantage. The platform is of plain pine, at the west end of the church. Altogether the rough, unpretending structure has a very pleasing appearance, indicating, as it does, the earnestness of the congregation and their indomitable energy. But a few weeks ago they possessed one of the finest churches in the city; now they have the honorable distinction of having possibly the plainest, and certainly the first in the burnt district.

The chapel on the same site, where the Grace Church of to-day is standing, was built in 1854. It was 100x44 feet, and was of brick and stone. It was built in Gothic style, and cost a trifle less than $20,000—a large sum in Chicago in those days. Mr. Burling was the architect. It was dedicated on the first Sunday in July, 1854, the Rev. J. C. Stoughton being the pastor. The Rev. Mr. Tiffany succeeded him, and remained in charge for three years. It was during his last year that the Grace Church, now in ruins, was built. This edifice was 60x90 feet, of stone, and capable of seating, with galleries, upward of a thousand persons. It was finished and upholstered throughout in the richest style, and, together with a Hook organ of the best make, cost $104,000. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, the present incumbent, came to Chicago exactly one year ago, and has made his influence felt upon the congregation, which numbered immediately before the fire 260 families. The Sunday School attendance was always above 300, and was under the superintendence of Mr. Horton. As the members of the church, were, without exceptions, residents on the North Side, and in many cases did business there also, they were all victims of the fire, and, having been burnt out, were all scattered to various parts of the city and the suburbs. Many are now living on the West Side, west of Union Park; many are on the beautiful avenues as far south as Thirty-first street, while not a few have taken up their residences in Lake View, and even in Evanston. From this it may be inferred that the meeting yesterday morning in the new church was one of a most uncommon character, not unlike the rallying of an army after a rout. In very many cases the members had not met before since the fire, and an immediate interchange of experiences and sympathies was necessary, and fortunate were they who came in early and were able to secure the few minutes before the opening exercises wherein to whisper a few hurried words of welcome. It was not unnatural that, living at such a distance from the church, ladies and gentlemen continued to drop in for more than half an hour after the services commenced, exemplifying by the unavoidable noise they made on the hard boards the necessity of starting earlier.

There were, perhaps, two hundred persons present, gathered, as it were, from all quarters of the city. On the platform were the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Daniels, of the First Church, and the Rev. Dr. Reid, editor of the *Northwestern Advocate*.

Appropriate passages from Scripture were read, after which the hymn "Coronation" was sung, and the pastor offered prayer.

He then addressed the congregation briefly, taking his text from Deuteronomy xxxii. 11. He compared his church to the eagle's nest, and pointed out how necessary it was for the young birds that their habitation should be destroyed, in order that they should learn to shift for themselves. From this he drew a moral adapted to the occasion. He was listened to with marked attention throughout the address. Another hymn was sung, and the benediction pronounced.

It is the intention of the society to set to work next spring to rebuild their handsome stone church. They are looking out for a suitable site further north on LaSalle street, in the neighborhood of Oak. When this has been procured they will set to work. The present temporary building will be used as a Sunday School room also.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One of the neatest and prettiest church edifices left untouched by the great fire is the new United Presbyterian Memorial Church, on the southwest corner of Paulina and Monroe. The exterior is of red pressed brick, with stone trimmings, with little or no attempt at expensive ornamentation in the way of towers and pinnacles, so that the effect is attractive while the architecture is unpretending. The interior is especially bright, cheerful, and tasty in appearance, and the congregation have reason to feel a pride in their cosy and comfortable structure. The dedicatory services were solemnized on yesterday forenoon, in the presence of a large congregation.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph E. Carr, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and, after the singing of a psalm, the Rev. A. G. Wallace, of Allegheny, read a selection of Scripture, and was followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, President of Monmouth College.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Carr, who chose for his text the 3d verse of the 87th Psalm: "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O City of God." It was evident, he said, that the psalmist spoke of the Church as a visible organization divinely appointed and made effectual by divine power, every change of worship being but a new dispensation of the first covenant. The speaker confined his attention to some of the more general views in which the glory of the Church appeared, among which he referred to her distinction in having a divine origin, being the only institution on earth of which it could be said that it existed by direct interposition of the power and authority of God. The Church was not only an instrumentality in saving man from the pollution of sin and its terrible evils, but of bringing him to an enjoyment of God above and beyond all the pleasures of the earth, and of elevating his mind and character. He referred to the glorious history of the Church, reaching back to the time when man lingered in the Garden of Eden. Mighty kingdoms, all, in their time, dominant powers of the earth, had passed away, but the Church had survived them all, her enemies perishing on every side, while she was preserved and led on toward the accomplishment of her glorious mission. The Church had made man its debtor, not only for his hopes of heaven, but for all the purer and nobler enjoyments of life. While congratulating the congregation on what they had accomplished in building the beautiful structure, he exhorted them to give their hearts afresh to God, and to let this day mark a new era in their lives.

Then followed the singing of the 67th Psalm, after which Rev. A. G. Wallace, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, congratulated the congregation upon entering into this new and beautiful house. He then made a brief statement of the financial affairs of the church, from which it appeared that the lot cost $5,625, and the building about $24,000, making a total, in round numbers, of $30,000. Of this $27,889 had been paid, leaving an unprovided-for debt of $2,111. There was a mortgage of $6,000 on the property, extending five years, and drawing interest at 10 per cent, and a mortgage of $1,000, running five years, without interest. This funded debt, amounting to $6,000, would be assumed by the Board of Church Extension, but for the extinguishment of the floating debt of $2,000 he made a special appeal to the congregation and their friends and neighbors. A collection was then taken up.

The church was then formally dedicated by the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. A. G. Wallace, after which the pastor, Rev. J. M. Baugh, led in prayer, a psalm was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the services were at an end.

PERSONAL.

A prolific Western parent has named four daughters May, Junia, Julya, and Augusta.

—Robert E. Lee, youngest son of the late General R. E. Lee, was married at "Rocklands," Orange County, Virginia, November 16, to Miss Charlotte Haxall, daughter of Mr. R. Barton Haxall.

—George Bancroft has drawn down upon his devoted head the literary wrath of Victor Hugo. The first poem in "L'Annee Terrible" is entitled "The Fallen Minister," and deals in much melodramatic censure of Mr. Bancroft for his treason to the cause of liberty in congratulating Kaiser William of Germany over the conquest of France.

—The Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., has given $10,000 to the Free Institute of that city, to establish a graduates' aid fund to enable students to complete the full course of instruction.

—Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German poet, denounces, in a card which has created a profound sensation in Germany, the International Association, of which he was formerly a member.

—Two skeletons were recently discovered at Hampton Court Palace, near London, and there is a controversy in the newspapers as to whether they are or are not those of Lord Francis Villiers and Richard Grenville, shot by Cromwell's order at Hampton Court the day before Charles the First's execution.

—Special premiums were awarded as follows at the Selma Fair: To the prettiest young lady on the grounds, Miss Maggie Goldsby, of Marion, a handsome set of furs. To the ugliest man, Captain B. F. Ellis, of Selma, a suit of clothes. To the prettiest man, Andrew Gardner, of Selma, a set of shirts.

—The Czar of all the Russias, in the extensive system of railways he is now building, uses a gauge different from that of any adjoining country. He doesn't mean to have Prussia running up to the walls of St. Petersburgh on her own locomotives, as she did to those of Paris.

—The murderer of the late Justice Norman was executed in Calcutta in a peculiar manner. He was hanged and his body was then burned by low-caste men, the object of this latter operation being so to scatter his ashes that when Azrael, the Angel of Death, comes to summon sinners to judgment, he cannot find him.

—General Trochu, in thanking the electors of the Council-General of Morbihan, France, announces his intention shortly to retire from public life, stating [illegible] it was the last honor he would [illegible].

—Herr Heinrich Ernst Jacob Von [illegible], of Viartlum, the father-in-law of Prince [illegible], died recently at Pomerania. [illegible] ancient family of lords of [illegible] Schlawe, Von [illegible] and Counts of [illegible]burg and Tauchel, who have ranked [illegible] fourteenth century among the [illegible] the Pomeranian nobles. The [illegible] name, Puttkamer, is a corruption of the [illegible] Polish title, that of Podkomorzy, or [illegible] berlain. Prince Bismarck, as [illegible] to fame, except as a wild and [illegible] married Herr Von Puttkamer's daughter, [illegible] on July 28, 1847, after [illegible] opposition of her parents, who were [illegible] trusting the happiness of their daughter to the hands of "Mad Bismarck," as he was then called in Pomerania.

—The celebrated lady doctor, Miss [illegible], practice at Orange, N. J., was recently married and is now Mrs. Ormsby. [illegible], the phrenologist, and has met with extraordinary success as a medical practitioner of the homœopathic school [illegible]. She has, for years past, [illegible] $10,000 per year. She treats patients of both sexes, has the names of over six hundred families on her practice-books, and has more business than all the half dozen male doctors of the place put together. In carrying on her profession she drives between forty and fifty miles every day. She is remarkably successful as a doctor. She is a handsome woman of [illegible], clear-headed, [illegible]-hearted, strong-willed, vivacious, and intellectual. Her husband is a New York merchant.

—The following advertisement is from the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Gazette*: "John Strader wants four shirts made. Is willing to pay a reasonable price. Mrs. Strader has [illegible] herself, and says she has got no time to make them. Address John Strader, Port Jervis, November 21, 1871."

—Captain R. D. Minor died suddenly in Richmond, Va., November 25. Captain Minor was educated for the United States Navy, in which service he held the commission of Lieutenant Commander. He joined the Confederate Navy of the South during the war, and served with very considerable [illegible] under the rebel flag. The Captain held the position of Chief Engineer of the James River improvements at the moment of his decease.

—Miss [illegible], of the *New York Press*, has been chosen an honorary member of the American Jockey Club.

—Olive Logan, according to the New York *Globe*, will be married on Christmas day.

—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] celebrated their golden wedding [illegible]. A singular fact of the [illegible] Batchelder was the bride, [illegible] having had two others, [illegible] years apiece, and by whom she had [illegible] children.

—General Read, American Consul-General at Paris, has come into possession of a [illegible] once worn by General Washington, given by him to General Jackson, by General Jackson to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, by Joseph Bonaparte to Count Stanislaus de Girardin, by the Count to his son, who sent it to General Read as a souvenir of the siege of Paris.

POLITICAL.

Since Congress adjourned last spring the President has made 250 appointments, which will have to be acted on by the Senate when it assembles.

—Ex-Governor Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina, it is said, will not press his "claim" for a seat in the United States Senate at the coming session. It was stated before his election, on authority, that, if elected and not promptly admitted, he would resign and permit the election of an eligible candidate. He has not been admitted, but he did not resign. The Democratic Legislature has invited him to resign.

—Speaking of the United States Senatorship from California, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "Mr. Gorham is not a candidate, and, although it has been asserted that he will [illegible] ly's successor is to be chosen, the present chances for his success then, or at any other time, are too slight to deserve consideration now. [illegible] Sargent has been named as a candidate, and will go into the Joint Convention with great strength."

—P. T. Barnum, in a temperance letter to the Bridgeport *Standard*, [illegible] movement of temperance men to [illegible] political party, considering it [illegible] politic. He regards it as [illegible] to result in "setting back the [illegible] ten years at the very least." [illegible] his co-workers in the cause: [illegible] most faithfully to enlighten public [illegible] gard to this giant curse of our [illegible] not let us cut our throats by [illegible] one this time."

—An Eastern paper says: "Mr. [illegible]ter's work will be in behalf of a [illegible] specie payments. In order in a [illegible] the popular feeling on this question, he [illegible] several conferences of late at his rooms in the Coolidge House, in Boston, with some of the prominent financial men in New England, and last Saturday, at a private dinner of the Commercial Club, a powerful organization of business and semi-commercial, of about [illegible] of the leading merchants of that city, in which [illegible] and all shades of politics are represented, he developed his views concerning specie payments."

—The Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart has published an article in a Virginia paper, giving his views of the approaching Presidential struggle. He thinks the recent elections have shown that if the Southerners go into the contest under the present Democratic party organization, they are doomed to inevitable defeat; and he suggests a meeting of "the wisest and best men of every section" in Washington, in January, to take counsel with each other, and with Senators and Representatives in regard to the wisest course to be adopted in the great crisis which is so close at hand. He thinks they ought to seek the co-operation of men like Schurz, Trumbull, Cox, Banks, and Evarts, and he advises the union of all opponents of President Grant's administration under the name of Constitutional party.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* tells a story of why J. Q. Adams wasn't re-elected to the Legislature from Quincy: "Being in the [illegible] store of a faithful adherent, just before the election, the latter, in the freedom of political friendship, suggested that some of the townsmen objected to the free ways of their candidate in [illegible] fishing, yachting, &c., on Sunday. 'Perhaps you share the objection, Doctor?' [illegible] the young statesman, who had [illegible] the probability of ever occupying any [illegible] public office,' as his letter to Mrs. [illegible] 'Why, yes, I think I do, somewhat,' [illegible] liberate dispenser of pills and potions. 'Then they can go to —— (a place his friends all their lives have been trying to avoid), and you with them, for all I care!' answered the scion of a great house. The invitation was heeded abroad, for his fellow-Democrats went to the Town Hall instead; and gallant Jack Adams wasn't Representative any more."

RAILROADS.

Stillwater, Minn., celebrated the opening of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, from Stillwater to Carver, on the 30th ult.

—The contractors are to commence work immediately on the Grand Rapids & Bay City Railroad.

—Iron is being laid on the [illegible] Michigan Road, from Janesville to [illegible].

—The suit of Emily Bell against the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company was commenced at Indianapolis on the 28th ult. The suit is for $1,000 damages for the expulsion of Mrs. Bell from a ladies' car in February last. She paid for a first-class passage, and was compelled to ride in the smoking-car.

—The West Wisconsin Railroad is completed at last, to Hudson, Minn., opening the Valley of the St. Croix to the railroad system of the country.

—The report of the Hon. R. D. Harrison, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in Ohio, shows the following results for the year:

Earnings and transportation of passengers	[illegible]
From freight	[illegible]
From mail, express, &c.	[illegible]
Total earnings	[illegible]
Proportion for Ohio	[illegible]
Total operating expenses	[illegible]
Proportion for Ohio	[illegible]
Total net earnings	[illegible]
Proportion for Ohio	[illegible]
Interest paid on bonds	[illegible]
Paid for construction of new work [illegible] ported	[illegible]
State taxes paid in Ohio	[illegible]
National taxes paid	[illegible]
Animals killed in Ohio	[illegible]
Amount damages paid therefor	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

In London, six conductors of horse-cars were lately fined for overcrowding the cars.

—Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Vermont.

—T. DeWitt Talmage, in his last Tabernacle sermon, said: "At the ratio of which crime and sin have increased in New York in the last ten years, in one hundred years there will not be a church left, and the city will be one great Blackwell's Island."

—The Napa (Cal.) *Register* finds it necessary to say: "If people will get drunk at all, a decent respect for the feelings of a bereaved family ought to restrain them from making beasts of themselves at funerals."

—Vineland, N. J., started out on strictly temperance principles, and is following up the movement by rigid measures, having provided that in future it shall be the duty of every Deputy Sheriff, Constable, or police officer to arrest every intoxicated person, and hold him until he will disclose from whom the liquor was received.

—It is stated in the *Journal de l'Eclairage* of Paris, that petroleum can be converted into a permanent solid, which will burn without dripping, and may be preserved in a dry state for any period of time. The process is not given, and it is said to be secret.

NEW YORK.

The Committee of Seventy Pushing the War Against Official Corruption.

Review of the Leading Markets.

[illegible]

... ceeding some distance from the house, they horribly outraged the little child, and after cruelly murdering her, threw her body into a deep pool of the creek. When the child was missed by its parents, the father and some neighbors commenced a diligent search. It was at this time the murderers expected to rob the house, while all the family were absent. Mrs. Hill, however, remained at home, and the scheme was frustrated. After searching all night the body of the murdered child was found in the creek, with the neck broken and the body horribly mutilated. Suspicion at once fell upon Furbish and Chenowith, and they were arrested, when they made a full confession, and, while the two were being taken to jail, on attempting to escape, they were both killed by the guard.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Saturday's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The bill proposed by Senator Washburn proposes the following apportionment of Cook County, which it is understood will be offered as a substitute for the one now before the Senate: First District, First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards. Second District, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards. Third District, Eighth and Ninth Wards. Fourth District, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. Fifth District, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards. Sixth District, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Seventh District, all the towns outside the city.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had a quorum this morning, and went steadily ahead with its business, which is now in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to legalize the acts of Justices of the Peace, done under the belief in the legality of the law increasing their jurisdiction.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10, but only a dozen members being present, adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Called to order at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

ABSENTEES.

The absentees were: Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Boyd, Bush, Donahue, Dore, Hampton, Harlan, Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, Loring, Marsh, Reddick, Richardson, Tincher, Underwood, Van Dorston, Williams, Woodard.

INSURANCE BILLS.

Mr. EARLY, from the Committee on Insurance, reported back Senate Bill 105, enabling insurance companies to retire from business, and to withdraw securities; also Senate Bill 100, relating to life insurance companies, with a recommendation that they lie on the table until July 4, 1872. Concurred in.

NEW BILL.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to legalize the acts of Justices of the Peace, under the supposed passage of a bill increasing the jurisdiction of such officers; also a bill providing for the election of State's Attorneys.

READING OF BILLS.

A number of House and Senate bills were read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 a. m.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Dr. Norman McLeod, who has just returned from a visit to Queen Victoria, at Balmoral, thus reports her health to the London journals:

"I have never seen the remotest trace of any moral or mental weakness, but in every instance remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity. She has just passed through a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which so affected her hands that for a time she was utterly unable to sign her name, and from severe neuralgia, from which she has entirely recovered. I have never seen her in better spirits, or better in health, or stronger in mind than she is at present."

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An official bulletin dated Sandringham, 6 o'clock this morning, says the Prince had a quiet night. His fever was severe, but his case is progressing satisfactorily.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of free-thinkers and infidels last night, a resolution passed to establish agencies throughout the country for the circulation of tracts, and provide for lectures and for the equipment of missionaries to propagate free-thinking ideas.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Agrarian outrages have occurred in Donegal, and the police are actively searching for the perpetrators.

Switzerland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Geneva correspondent writes on the 13th ult. these particulars of the great fire there:

"The wind was high and increased to a hurricane. The flames crackled lustily until the entire block was burned out. I never saw a worse managed fire department. All the jewelry stores, occupying nearly the whole frontage from the Hotel Metropole down to the second bridge, were much exposed, but as the fire occurred in broad daylight all their valuables were saved. At midday it looked as if we had seen the worst, when suddenly the flames issued from the roof of the Hotel De La Couronne. That building, situated a hundred yards in the rear of the block where the conflagration originated, was one sheet of fire, notwithstanding the wind was blowing in an opposite direction. This second fire caused greatest consternation. Sinister rumors were at once disseminated. Four men with cans of petroleum, it was said, had been caught in the upper stories of the rear of the theatre half a mile distant. The fact that yesterday was election day did much to excite the people. The French Consul General occupied apartments in the building where the conflagration originated, and it was readily believed some of the communists, who abound at Geneva, had as an act of vengeance set fire to the building, the numerous jewelry stores along the quay, and the factory of Patek Phillipe & Co., adjoining the Hotel De La Couronne. All that gave room for the belief that a general pillage was contemplated. The civic authorities called out five companies of militia, but when the rappel was beaten, and the order was posted on the walls of the city, making known the energetic measures of the authorities, the wildest excitement took hold of the people. At 3 p. m. all danger was over. The loss will probably reach three or four millions of dollars. About twenty casualities are reported, mostly fatal."

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The Council of Ministers was in session the greater part of yesterday, and did not adjourn until a late hour last night. The questions of the greatest importance, growing out of the recent executions in Havana, and the general condition of Cuba were under consideration. It is reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was advised that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain have telegraphed their representatives at Madrid that they should feel compelled to intervene in the affairs of Cuba, in the interest of humanity, since the efforts of the Spanish authorities to restore order had proved fruitless. Although the officials refuse to give information, it is certain that a crisis has arisen in connection with Cuban affairs, which the Cabinet was specially summoned to consider. The King presided at the meeting, producing a profound sensation by proposing personally to proceed to Cuba to direct pacificatory measures in that island. It is generally believed the result of the meeting of the King and Cabinet was to convoke the Cortes in extra session to provide means to crush the insurrection. The excitement is very great, and sympathy is expressed for the government. Even the late Ministers are proffering their support to the present Ministry.

Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Brazilian difficulty is still pending. The *Gazette* declares that nothing but an apology from the authorities of Brazil and indemnification of the injured parties will be satisfactory to the German Government.

DRESDEN, Dec. 2.—The Saxon Diet was opened yesterday, by the King, who, in a speech from the throne, congratulated the House on the prosperous condition of the kingdom, and declared in unequivocal terms his adhesion to the German Empire.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The United States monitor, Terror, has arrived in this harbor from Key West. The newspaper *Constancia* deprecates the recent scenes of violence, and seeks to tranquilize the public mind. Its tone gives great offence to the volunteer elements but moderate men of all classes applaud the articles as opportune.

Italy.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The Congress of representatives of European telegraph companies assembled here yesterday. Signor D'Amico, Director General of Telegraphs for the Italian Government, was elected President.

India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1, via LONDON, Dec. 2.—A terrible explosion in a powder-cartridge factory at Fort Agra, killed thirty-six men and two commissioned officers.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. H. H. Roman, a prominent and highly respected citizen and distinguished oculist and aurist of Springfield, Ill., died very suddenly in that city on Saturday morning.

—Miss Lotta K. Turner, daughter of the late Admiral Turner, United States Navy, who sued Don Caledonia, of Sonora, Mexico, for $200,000 damages for seduction and breach of promise, has obtained a verdict of $7,500. Defendant is old enough to be her father. The intimacy lasted several years.

—The examination of Mrs. Ruth, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of her husband by Dr. Medlicott, began at Lawrence on Saturday, but no new facts of importance were elicited.

—Ex-Senator Ross commenced the publication of a weekly paper at Coffeyville, Kan., on the 1st inst.

—The last rail of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad was laid in Lawrence on Saturday. The road runs from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where it connects with the Missouri Pacific, making a direct line to St. Louis sixteen miles shorter than by any other route. The road has been leased, and will be operated by the Union Pacific Company.

—Advices from below Quebec report that the river is choked with ice, and that great damage has been done to shipping. Many vessels have been abandoned and the crews rescued in a frozen condition.

—In the House of Representatives, at Columbia, S. C., C. C. Bowen presented his credentials as a member from Charleston. The objection was made that he had been convicted of an infamous crime, but he was finally admitted by a vote of 75 to 22.

—Teams are crossing the Missouri River, at Omaha, on the ice. The temporary railroad bridge will be completed by the middle of next week. A large force of men is engaged on the high bridge. Three out of the eleven spans are completed, and two more are in progress. All are expected to be finished by the time the ice breaks up in the spring.

—Joel W. Armstrong, a well-known citizen of La Salle County, Ill., died at his home in Deer Park, on Saturday, of typhoid fever.

—Navigation on the Hudson River is closed as far south as Tivoli. Numerous boats, steamers, and barges, all heavy laden, are frozen in.

—The Hamilton and Pioche stage, in Nevada, was robbed on Tuesday last, the highwaymen securing Wells, Fargo & Company's treasure box, containing $1,000.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The heavy settlements in the grain trade incident to the close of the month of November made the bank clearings unusually heavy this morning, being $[illegible]. Otherwise than this, there is but little activity in financial circles. Money continues extremely abundant, and if payments of insurance losses amount to [illegible] during the next thirty or forty days, as there seems reason to think will be the case, a very considerable proportion of it will find its way into the banks here and be the means of keeping money plenty nearly all winter. For the present there is scarcely any demand for money in this market on the part of jobbers in the regular mercantile lines of trade; the demand on lumber and grain accounts is also light, and pork-packers seem to be about the only ones who are asking for bank accommodation. The supply of currency in this market is not large, but the country demand is so light that banks are not obliged to order it from New York, as is usual at this season of the year.

Exchange is quoted at 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 559 Wabash avenue, quote exchange on San Francisco as follows:

For gold drafts	Par to 1-4 prem
Currency	1-4 to 1-2 prem
Sterling exchange	$4.88 to $4.90 gold
Francs on Paris	5.15 to 5.22
Prussian thalers	.72 to .72 3-4

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Gold dull and steady at 110 1-4@110 3-8. Loans were from 4 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $55,500,000; exports to-day, $205,000; for the week, $[illegible].

Governments quiet and steady.

The stock market was firm, but intensely dull, with scarcely sufficient business doing to make quotations. Hannibal & St. Joseph shares were exceptionally weak. Common declined to 30 1-4, and the preferred to 53 1-2.

Money active at 6@7 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady, except South Carolina, which declined 3 1-2 per cent.

The following is a synopsis of the bank statement:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

[illegible]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	3,360	4,237
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]

Business on Change, to-day, presented few features of special interest. There was "more talk than cider" in every department, except in corn, and no important changes in price. For Saturday in winter the day was rather an active one, but little was done outside of speculative trading.

Highwines were somewhat easier, at the inside quotation of yesterday. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88 1-2c. Most holders asked 89c.

Dressed hogs were more active, and a shade easier, being in more liberal supply. Shippers took hold rather freely, though the weather shows signs of moderating. Sales were: 476 head, at $4.50 for small and odd lots; $4.55@4.60 for mixed weights, and $4.75 for fancy.

Provisions were less active and irregular. Hogs were a shade easier, owing to a more liberal supply, and to this was added a lower range of prices on cooperage, which made pork and lard weak. The latter was dull. Pork was in some demand to fill options, principally for this month, which showed but little decline, while future deliveries were fully 15c lower. Meats were quiet, but firmly held, owing to the fact that the shipments of the week amounted to over five million pounds, indicating a big demand. Green hams were the most inquired after, and were again firmer on the lightest averages, 12-lb hams selling up to 8c, while 17 lbs were quoted as low as 6 1-2c. The packing to date foots up 248,150 head of hogs, against 168,499 to same date last year. Milwaukee reports 63,294 hogs to date, against 39,729 last year. Cincinnati estimates 275,000, against 149,500 last year. Of the shipments of the past week, about 1,114 boxes of meats have been sent to Liverpool. The market closed at the following range of quotations: [illegible]

Flour was quiet and unchanged. Low grades were in light supply, and held very firmly, being wanted to some extent for shipment. The stock in store is reported at [illegible] brls, against [illegible] brls on November 1, and [illegible] a year ago. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

Wheat was quiet and tame, but very steady. There was no shipping demand, and no shipments were reported for yesterday, while the speculative inquiry was restricted small by reports of dullness in Liverpool, and inactivity in New York. But holders were firm, and offerings rather light. Our stock in store has increased about 82,000 bu during the week. There are two noteworthy features in wheat just now: two or three prominent Milwaukee operators have made arrangements to do a regular business here, and St. Louis millers have been buying wheat here for several past, for home use. It is a fact that wheat is now being shipped from this city to St. Louis by rail, and will help to support the claim that the wheat receipts of St. Louis exceed those of Chicago. These things prove that the grain trade of this city has not suffered by the fire, except to the extent of the temporary interruption due to the railroad blockade. Our market opened at $1.20 1-2 for seller last half, advanced to $1.20 7-8, and fell to $1.20 1-4 at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at $1.19 1-4@1.19 7-8, and seller January at $1.21 1-4@1.22, both closing at the inside. Other grades firm but quiet. Cash sales were reported: [illegible]

Corn was more active, and firm at 1-2@3-4c advance, being in fair demand for shipment here and firm in New York, which latter fact brought out a large speculative inquiry. There is no doubt that receipts will be large this winter, but the probabilities now are that fast has been already counted upon as much as it will bear, and the majority of operators seem inclined to look for higher prices. [illegible] being very high for corn, when oats sell at 32 1-4c. Our stock in store has decreased some [illegible] bu during the week, and there are numerous shipping orders here which will probably prevent any large accumulation at present. The market for cash No. 2 corn opened at [illegible] and closed at [illegible]. Seller the month sold at 41 1-2@41 7-8c, seller January at 41 3-4@42 1-4c, seller April at [illegible], and seller May at [illegible]. [illegible]

Oats were 1-4c higher, being in good demand to fill options, with some little inquiry from the local trade. There appears to have been a large amount of overselling for December, judging from the activity with which the short interest takes hold at present prices. The demand for other months than December is very light. The market opened at 31 3-4c for cash or seller the month, and closed at 32 1-4c. Seller January sold at [illegible]. [illegible] Total, 47,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1-2c firmer, owing to light offerings. Sales were 4,600 bu No. 2 at 62c; and 2,400 bu do at 61 3-4c. Rejected was inactive.

Barley was in good demand, and again 1@2c higher, owing to a fair speculative inquiry. No. 2 closed firm at 59c. Seller January sold at 60c. Cash sales were reported of [illegible]. Total, 22,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was steady and quiet at $1.19 1-8 a 1.19 1-4, seller the month, and $1.21 1-4 a 1.21 3-8 seller January, closing firm. Corn was more active than usual at 41a41 1-2c for cash, closing at 41a41 1-4c; corn seller January closed at 41 3-4c.

Chicago Daily Market.

BUTTER—The butter trade was moderately active, at prices that have been current for a week past. The demand for the better qualities keeps pace with the supply, but low grades are accumulating. Eastern and local buyers were operating at the annexed range of prices: Choice dairy, 25a28c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 10a12c.

BAGGING—Trade was again reported quiet, and values underwent no visible change. There was a moderate movement at the following quotations: Stark, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, [illegible]; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—An active demand still exists, and the quoted prices are firmly sustained for all articles in the list: [illegible]

BEANS—The demand continues good and previous rates were firmly adhered to, sales making at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.50 for medium to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firmly held, the stocks being light. We quote: Old brush, $[illegible]; new do, $[illegible]; and choice hurl, $[illegible].

COOPERAGE—Was active, but rather weak at the decline noted yesterday. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—Prime New York factory is becoming scarce, and the little in store is firmly held at outside quotations. Western cheese is in fair supply. There is a steady fair inquiry at the following rates: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—The coal trade was active at full prices: We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $[illegible]; Erie, $[illegible]; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $[illegible]; Wilmington, $[illegible].

CIDER—Was in fair demand and in ample supply at $5.00a6.50 per brl. Sales were chiefly at $5.50a6.00.

EGGS—Remain comparatively steady at 21a22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was fairly active, and the market remains firm at former prices. We repeat our list: [illegible]

FISH—Codfish were quoted firmer, with an advancing tendency. Other descriptions ruled steady. There was a moderate demand at the annexed prices: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: Apples, from store, $[illegible]; Cranberries, $[illegible]; Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues active for all staple goods, and a firm healthy tone pervades the market. Coffees are all advancing, but aside from this the market ruled quite steady. We quote: [illegible]

HAY—Was dull and weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: [illegible]

HIDES—The demand was fair, and equal to the supply. Prices remain firm and unchanged. [illegible]

IRON—Remains firm at the following quotations: [illegible]

LUMBER—The local demand is steady, and prices are quite firm, especially on common grades. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—Prices were unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a good demand for goods in this line and the market was firm for all descriptions: [illegible]

NAILS—Were quoted steady at former rates. [illegible]

OILS—Business was reported good, for the season, and for the leading oils a firm feeling prevailed. The stocks are ample and all orders are promptly filled at the quoted prices: [illegible]

POTATOES—Sales from store were reported at $1.00a1.25 per bu.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply exceeded the demand, and sales were slow at the following prices: [illegible]

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. [illegible]

SEEDS—Clover was in somewhat better demand [illegible]. Timothy was quoted steady, with sales of [illegible].

TEAS—There was an active demand, and the market remains firm at full prices. [illegible]

WOOD—Remains steady at quotations: [illegible]

WOOL—Is in good request and prices were firm and a shade higher. [illegible]

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Dec. 2.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	563	6,445	....
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,666	102,674	4,312
Last week	10,299	104,411	2,449
Week before last	13,248	110,973	2,449

The shipments were as follows: [illegible]

The receipts of live stock during the eleven months ending November 30, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period last year as follows: [illegible]

The receipts of hogs for the three months ending Nov. 30, compare with the receipts for the same period last year as follows: [illegible]

CATTLE.

The cattle trade opened very dull this week, with every indication that it would continue so throughout. Buyers were few and indifferent, and, notwithstanding the meagre receipts, there was a general feeling of weakness and depression. Advices from New York, Albany, Buffalo, and other Eastern points were most discouraging, and a further depreciation in values seemed unavoidable. But, as the week advanced, the Eastern markets assumed a healthier tone, and the receipts continuing light, the market here became more active and firmer, in sympathy. Some good cattle were offered, but the average quality was poor, the arrivals consisting largely of common and medium descriptions, for which the ruling prices were $2.50a4.25. A few droves sold at $4.50a4.75, one or two at $5.00, and one premium drove averaging 1,425 lbs at $[illegible]. The city retail trade continues extremely dull, as poultry and game are cheaper; meats are still very abundant. A few cattle were taken for home consumption at $2.12 1-2@[illegible], but the ruling prices were [illegible] for common to good cows, and common to good steers were in light demand only, at [illegible] for common rough thin lots, and at [illegible] for thrifty young steers, averaging from [illegible] lbs. Veal calves have been neglected and almost unsalable even at the low range of [illegible].

To-day there was little trading. The supply was light and composed of undesirable grades and sales were slow at yesterday's prices.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40a6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.50a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	1.75a2.00

HOGS.

During the first four days of the week receipts were light, and, falling short of the demand, prices ruled firm and higher, advancing to $4.60a4.65. The large receipts of Friday, however, caused a sharp reaction, and 5a10c of the advance was lost. During yesterday afternoon and to-day, receding to $4.50a4.55, at which range the market closed weak. The high prices prevalent here during the past week will probably induce large receipts, and by many a still further decline is looked for. Packers are taking the great bulk of the hogs, less than 22,000 having gone into the hands of shippers during the week just closed. The hogs now coming forward, though much better than the average in former seasons, are not so good as at this time last year, when they were exceptionally fine. To-day the receipts were unprecedently large for a Saturday, reaching 22,000. Under this enormous supply the market, as may be supposed, was weak, and the reported sales indicate a further reduction of 5c, as compared with yesterday's prices. Shippers were buying, but the former operated sparingly. Sales were reported at $4.15a4.25 for common light mixed lots, and at $[illegible] for medium to good, and $4.15a4.25 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market opened firm at a slight advance on last week's prices, but under the too liberal receipts of Thursday and Friday prices declined fully 25c, the market closing dull at $3.00a3.25 for common thin; $3.50a3.75 for medium, and at $4.00a4.50 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 3d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 2—[illegible] p. m.—Consols, for money, [illegible]; for account, 92 1-4. Bonds quiet and steady, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—Bonds, '62, 97 1-2.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rentes, 56f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9 5-8d; Orleans, 9 7-8a10d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Wheat —Red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 26a28s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short rib, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The dry goods market is generally inactive, but trade is nevertheless in a healthy condition. All raw materials are high, especially cotton. The tendency of prices generally at this season is downward; now it is upward on all woollens, as all lots have been closed out, and the raw material is so scarce and high that some manufacturers are puzzled whether to run their mills or not. Cotton goods show much steadiness, while only a limited inquiry prevails. Print cloths are highest, and the most profitable article on the whole list. Seven-yard cloths are apparently scarce, or made so, and cannot be bought; while some holders ask even 8c. Prints are, consequently, firm at 11 1-2c for all fancy makes of good madders. Delaines are moving slowly at this season. The best styles command 20c, and poor styles 17 1-2c. New York Mills muslins are steady at 21c, and heavy brown sheetings at 12 1-2a13c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Received in 24 hours, 236 head; shipped by the Missouri Pacific Road, 322 head; and by the North Missouri Road, 78 head. Sales 23 thin Texans, averaging 745 lbs, at $2.00. Market quiet and unchanged.

Hogs—Received at Stock Yards, 1,910 head; at the packing-houses, 3,224 head; slaughtered, 1,663 head. Quotations, $3.65a3.85. The market was buoyant and receipts increasing.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 1, $1.22 1-4; No. 2, $1.20. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 32 1-2c. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 3 fall, 64c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.65a4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 19c.

HOPS—Scarce and firm; 45a60c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10a20c for 1869; 9a15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady. 25a26c; Orinoco 24a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio 62 1-2a63 1-2c; pulled 45a55c.

EGGS—Firm at 30a35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio 18c; sugar firm; fair to good refining 9 1-8c; Cuba 9a9 1-2c; molasses dull; New Orleans 45a55c; rice firm at 8 1-4a 9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude 12 1-2a12 3-4c; refined 22c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 64a64 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 26,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $[illegible]; common to good, $[illegible]; good to choice, $[illegible]; white wheat, extra, $7.10a7.25; extra Ohio, $6.50a7.10; St. Louis, $6.70a9.25. Rye flour quiet, at $4.50a5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 265,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.50a1.53; very choice No 2 Milwaukee, $1.55; winter red Western, $1.58a1.63; amber, $1.64a1.67; white, $1.65a1.75, latter very choice. Rye steady. Barley unchanged. Malt steady. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 224,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 78 [illegible]; new Western, mixed, 76a78c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 287,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 56a58c afloat; 54c in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer, and closed dull and heavy, mess, $13.45a13.62; January and March, $14.75; January, $14.87; March, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 7 3-4c; long and short clear, 8c; bellies, 8 3-4c; short ribs, 7 7-8c; long clear, March, 7 1-8c; Cumberland's, December, 7 3-8c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December, 9 1-2c; January, 9 3-4c; March and April, 10c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 96c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, at $6.62a6.90. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.42a1.45. Corn in good demand at 44a45c. Rye firm. Oats firm. Barley steady, at 75a85c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm, at 30c.

BUTTER—In good demand, at 21a27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firmly, at $13.00a13.25. Lard quiet and held firmly, at 8 3-4c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6 1-4a6c; clear, 6 1-4c loose. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 7c; clear rib and clear, 7 1-2c.

HOGS—In good demand, at $4.30a4.45. Receipts, 16,400.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; 17 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine winter $5.25a5.60; XX $6.25a6.65. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring in demand at $1.32; Fall, higher; No. 2 red winter at $1.54a1.55; Corn steady; mixed on track, 44a45c. Oats dull and lower; mixed on track, 35a35 1-2c. Barley unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2, 72a73c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88 1-2c.

TOBACCO—None offered.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.00. Dry salt shoulders lower at 4 3-4a5c; clear sides 6 1-2c, packed. Bacon firm; few order lots; clear rib 6 1-2a7 3-4; clear 7 3-4, held at 8c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.00a4.35, mostly at $4.15a4.30.

CATTLE—Dull at 3 1-2c for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; hogs, 7,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and 1-2c better; No. 1 red, $1.42 1-2a1.44; No. 2, $1.34. Corn held at 57c for new, shelled, 55c offered. Oats steady at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined active and firm at 21c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat fair demand and 1-2c higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1.57, and Michigan $1.55a1.55 1-2; No. 1 red $1.49 1-2; No. 2 $1.44a1.44 1-2, No. 3 $1.31. Corn a shade better; high red 49 1-2c; low mixed 50 1-2c; yellow, 52c; Michigan, 50c; no grade 48a49 1-2c. Oats in good demand; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38 1-2a39c.

Hogs steady at $4.75a4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000; Wheat, 5,000; Corn, 5,000; Oats, 6,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000; Wheat, 3,000; Corn, 7,000.

MARINE.

The marine disasters for the season of 1871 will probably not exceed 1,200. This does not include numerous instances of vessels grounding at the flats, and elsewhere, which were not accompanied with damage or expense, aside from delays. The total loss of lake tonnage, with the loss of life, will probably exceed that of any former season. The incidents of the year will exceed in prominence that of any heretofore noted.

—The schooners Morning Light and Prince Alfred, bound to Chicago, with block stone and coal, reached Detroit on 26th ult. The Captain of the former vessel deemed it the better part to proceed no further, and accordingly laid up. The latter craft determined to push as far westward as the ice and circumstances will permit.

—The tug Monitor burst her boiler at Madison dock on Sunday, in endeavoring to pull off the tug Almeda, which went ashore at that place not long since. No lives were lost.

—The schooner Russian, bound from Chicago to Ogdensburgh with corn, drawing eleven feet three inches of water, sought shelter in Racine harbor on Wednesday evening last, but grounded between the piers. She was got off next day, after lightering 3,000 bushels of her cargo. The mishap cost her about $400.

—The river was nearly completely frozen over, yesterday, but the ice was not of sufficient thickness to resist tugs, a few of which managed to get up the river. The schooner Evening Star, with 14,500 bushels of corn for the Mayflower Mill, arrived from Chicago. The barge Wesley arrived light from Toledo.—*Courier, Nov. 28.*

—Information comes from Tiverton, Ont., that the body of Major Atwood, and another answering the description of Geo. S. Westcott, steward of the steamer R. G. Coburn, had been washed ashore near that place.

—The schooner Arcturus, with grain from Chicago for Buffalo, sprung aleak on Lake Huron, and was towed to Lake Erie by the tug Uranie on Thursday.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 2—12:25 p. m.—UP—Prop Maine, Champlain, Blanchard, Arizona; schr S. P. Ely.

DOWN—Prop China, Idaho; schr Traveler, Tilden.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Dec. 2—EVE.—DOWN—Prop Vanderbilt, Potomac, Wm Tweed, Philadelphia; barks Emma Coyne, Jane Bell; schr Clara Parker, Fred Morse, Osborne, Webb.

UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A young Englishman, of 22, son of a General in the British Army, has come before the Court of Bankruptcy with a list of debts amounting to a total of £24,000. One of the creditors presents a bill of £353 for cut flowers supplied in the course of six months, and among the items in this bill such entries are to be found as "early lilies of the valley, £10 10s;" "a moss rose, 10s 6d."

—"Greyfriers Bobby," the Edinburgh dog who insisted in sleeping ten years upon his master's grave, is to have a monument erected to him at the expense of Lady Burdett Coutts.

—There is in the museum at Cassel a curious collection, illustrating European and other trees. It is in the form of a library, in which the back of each volume is furnished by the bark of some particular tree. The sides are made of perfect wood—the top of young wood and the bottom of old. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing either wax models, or actual specimens of the flower, fruit and leaves of the tree.

—Florence, the comedian, tells a story of a waiter at one of the London taverns who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day read an imaginary paragraph from a paper, relating to a terrible accident, in which an inebriate, in blowing out a candle, was killed by the flame igniting with the fumes of his breath. Jerry pricked up his ears at this, and requested that the paragraph might be read again, which was done, to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of the cook to borrow a prayer-book. Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, bemoaned the fact that he had been a sorry tippler, and was bringing himself to ruin, and then swore that never again, so long as he lived, would he—attempt to blow out a candle!

—At the "Grand Hotel," Paris, the other night, a lady, rather excited, rushed down to the "counting house," and asked hurriedly of one of those small, tight-clad boys who are on duty in that precinct, "Have you the small-pox in the house?" and the boy, who "perfectly understands English," replied, "No, but we expect it every minute, and when it arrives I will send it up to the chamber of madame!"

—That was a touching epitaph on a former Prince of Wales, who never came to be King of England—Frederick, son of George II., and father of George III.:

"Here lies Prince Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.
Had it been his father
We had much rather;
Had it been his mother,
Better than the other;
Had it been his sister
No one would have missed her;
But since it's only Prince Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
Why, there's nothing to be said."

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

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[illegible]
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WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 134 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 452 Wabash av.
[illegible]
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
H. J. WALSH, [illegible]

Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 694 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 137 and 139 Canal st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 33 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 547, 549 and 551 Wabash av., cor. 16th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 139 232 st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 504 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, corner Congress and State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 646 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 576 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 383 State st., and 85 Madison st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 8.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
[illegible]
POTTER, KING & CO., 267 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 352 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 122 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 131 W. Randolph st.
[illegible]
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 223 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
EAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 196 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 373 State st.
STANTON & CO., 587 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
[illegible]
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
[illegible]
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Michigan.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 199 Michigan av.
[illegible]
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 39 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
[illegible]
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 14 South Canal st.
F. B. WILLARD & CO., Office 197 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1068 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 262 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 200 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LABAREE & NORTH, 89 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 264 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 18 and 20 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 16 and 18 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 469 Wabash av.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 396 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 587 Wabash av.
MACKENZIE, [illegible]

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 529 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 365 Michigan st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hairdresser.
KILIAN BROS., 61 West Lake st.

Heating Apparatus.
J. W. BENTLY, [illegible]

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 744 State st.

Hop Dealers.
HULL LIBBELL & CO., [illegible]

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, [illegible] W. Madison.

Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 281 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, [illegible]
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 479 Wabash av.
[illegible]
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, [illegible]
DOMESTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT. of Boston, 289 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
[illegible]
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 585 Washington.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 41 South Canal st.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, [illegible]
NEW YORK LIFE, O. F. Curtis, 56 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 568 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, [illegible]
[illegible]
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), [illegible]
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Church), [illegible]
WASHINGTON, [illegible]

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
[illegible]
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 75 to 79 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 120 to 126 South Canal st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 568 West Madison st.
GILES, 266 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 135 22d st.
GLASER, PFIELD & CO., 200 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 229 W. Madison st.
[illegible]
F. J. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
H. F. NORRIS & CO., 69 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 95 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 601 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL & CO., [illegible] Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 208 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 40 and 42 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 200 Mich av., near Congress st.
[illegible]
H. N. WHEELER & CO., [illegible] W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
L. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 443 Wab. av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 4 Peck court.
[illegible]
JNO. C. BARKER, 77 West Madison st.
W. T. BURGESS, 88 Washington st.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 126 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 300 Wab. av. & 22 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
[illegible]
THOMAS R. McCLELLAND, 41 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 486 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, W. W. Randolph, cor. Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 163 West Madison.
[illegible]
W. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 566 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 55 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 400 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 134 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 162 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 152 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 351 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 38 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 257 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 213 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 477 and 479 Wabash av.

Liquid Slating, School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 270 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21 and 23 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 76 Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 172 Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 10 Eighteenth st.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 335 Wabash av.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 12th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & CO., 257 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
GAGE BROS & CO., 265 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 185 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Moldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 319 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Madison st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 110 and 112 Randolph st.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 53 to 57 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 51 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 8 Market st.

Painters.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 162 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 534 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 13 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturer.
WHEELER & HINMAN, cor. 227 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 346 and 348 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
[illegible]
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 18 N. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 694 State st.
H. G. SHEPHERD, 32 State st.
D. T. [illegible] Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
R. G. L. FAXON & CO., 694 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Walcott), 601 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 482 1-2 State st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 782 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 616 Michigan av.
GEO. A. BRUCE & COS., 485 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 606 Wabash av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad. st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 131 W. Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps and Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., 12 alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN, 512 North Clark st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 230 Michigan av.

Railroad Ticket Offices and Passenger Depot.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 438 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 518 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 530 Wabash av.
AYRES, [illegible]
LYMAN BALDWIN, 457 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 332 Wabash av.
W. D. HITT, [illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES H. KEELER, 365 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Madison st.
MEAD & COE, 75 West Madison st., Room 1.
[illegible]
H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 132 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 453 Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 16 Congress, late 156 Dearborn.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 35 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 12 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 109 E. Monroe st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
"ELKES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 145 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 182 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 95 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 253 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 298 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 561 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 298 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 575 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 17 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 393 Wab. av., and 30 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 733 W. Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 135 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 349 Lake st.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. R. LEAVENWORTH, 128 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 45 South Canal st.

Stencils and Steels.
G. H. HANSEN, 34 West Madison st.

Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 589 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 395 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 479 Wabash and 94 S. Halsted.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 149 W. Van Buren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 13th sts.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
KIBBEN & CO., 48 LaSalle st.

Undertakers.
C. H. JORDAN, 55 Curtis, near Madison st.
[illegible]

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 1005 State st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 14 and 12 W. Madison.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 301 and 303 Michigan av.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 46 and 48 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 333 and 335 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 721 W. Madison st.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale—A four revolution Taylor Cylinder Press. Is in good condition, and offered at a low price. Can be seen running at the office of

THE TRIBUNE, 15 Canal-st

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

A full assortment. Dressed Flooring and Siding, thoroughly seasoned, at low prices for cash—also 100 m shingles.—At McMAKIN'S Mill, 634 and 636 State-st.

WASHINGTON.

Return of the Ku-Klux Discovering Expedition.

Who is Sir Charles Dilke?—The Hoodwinked Treaty-Makers.

Railway Changes—Montgomery Blair—Flying Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Barber, one of the phonographers who accompanied the Ku-Klux Committee to Mississippi and Alabama, has returned to Washington. He says that Frank Blair, and Senator Pratt, of Indiana, were the most active members of the committee, and that Frank was temperate as a lamb all the time. The committee sat in towns around the headwaters of the River Tombigbee, such as Demopolis and Livingston, in Alabama, and Macon and Columbus, in Mississippi. At Montgomery and elsewhere the people were respectful, and often hospitable; at Demopolis and Livingston they were surly and indifferent,—these towns being in the midst of the aggressive Ku-Klux.

HOW THE COMMITTEE PERFORMED.

The committee sat either in the best hotels or in the County Court House, and examined about two hundred witnesses, the majority of whom were black men. A few persons exhibited gunshot wounds as having been received from the Ku-Klux; others showed the marks of whipping; and some had been flogged, hanged, and shot successively. It was not always apparent that the objects of the Ku-Klux, or whatever society did the mischief, had been of a political nature; but, generally speaking, either negroes or white Republicans had suffered injury; and only three or four Democrats in the whole list made complaints. Only three uniforms of masked Ku-Kluxes had been seen by the committee; and in Alabama, where there is a State enactment against wearing masks, the whipping of late had been committed by strange white men, unknown to their victims, although wearing no disguises. In short, my authority says, the South has always been made too much of by poets and travellers. In the parts visited by the committee, it is a land of vaster ignorance than Mormonism or Tartardom; a country half cleared and sparsely cultivated, without the appliances of civilization, without respectful charity, or the indications of good order; a society of armed men preferring the law of violence to the laws of the land, and cursed with rum and the village vices. Here and there are found people of education and amenity; but these demand that the stranger shall fraternize with them in the most obsequious manner, hear mean and ungenerous talk, of which well-reared people would not be guilty, about his own Northern communities, and, in short, be either a creature of his hosts or a traitor to his own kindred. Ku-Kluxism, to a large degree, is the application of banded revenge to poor negroes who sue for their wages, stick to the piece of land they own, or give some impudence in bargaining with some miserable white wretch, perhaps darkened himself with negro blood.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND MONARCHY.

There is a good deal of noise, just at present, over the sayings of Sir Charles Dilke, in England. The *Spectator*, and other Liberal organs, don't like him, because he refers to the Queen's perquisites, and to such matters as, in aristocratic lands, are thought to be topics of mischief only with demagogues. If to object to a Court that personally costs five million dollars a year be demagogery, the moderate people of this country sympathize with such demagogues. Majesty in England, under the House of Hanover, has none of the elements of genuine majesty, except pageantry. A great many scholarly people in England affect to be Republicans, pretty much like the second hero in Mrs. Lewes' novel of "Felix Holt," who imagined himself a Radical, although he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins. It suits the purposes of such editors to keep the Republican party in England conveniently small, and not to break the undercrust so that the air may get in among the birds. It is useless to say that social revolutions will square themselves by the advice of this or that *dilettante* in popular rights. Sir Charles Dilke is a perfectly consistent and respectable character. In 1866 and 1867 he followed the English-speaking nations around the globe, and here are some of his observations, picked at random:

"Through America, England is speaking to the world."

"There is danger to free government both in the growth of New York City and in the gigantic fortunes of New Yorkers. One merchant in New York City has boasted that he can keep the governments of half a dozen States as easily as I can support my half a dozen children."

"Without special merit of some kind there can be no such thing as aristocracy. The only grossly vulgar class that America brings forth flies to Europe to escape democracy."

"Resistance in the Red River country to colonization and eventual control by American citizens will neither be possible, nor, in the interests of civilization, desirable."

"Like men standing on the edge of a cliff, Canadian statesmen are always wanting to jump off. Left to their own devices, we should have had war with America in the spring of 1866. They think Canada can only live by running down the G.eat Repub ic."

"At the bottom, no one is a gainer by the retention of our hold on Canada, nor of the Americas of the North and West."

"America offers the English race the moral directorship of the globe,—of ruling mankind through Saxon institutions and the English tongue."

"The single danger that looms in the more distant future is the eventual control of Congress by the Irish."

"There is more likelihood of England entering the Union than California seceding from it."

"Nature seems to intend the Anglo-Saxon for a race of officers to direct the cheap labor of the Asiatic people."

"Emerson once spoke to me [Dilke] of Unitarianism, Buddhism, and Mormonism, as three religions that, right or wrong, are full of force. Statesmen could rid the United States of polygamy without making a breach of the principle of toleration, by raising an entirely different issue, such as that of *pre-emption* of the public lands."

Such are a few passages from Sir Charles Dilke's travels, which show that he is no vulgar person, but, on the contrary, a philosopher, and a liberal gentleman, and a sincere lover of his race. The English monarchy, whose existence he has shortened by this speech, is the most foolish foolery in all Western Europe. A dynasty without brains, without self-restraint either in grief or in viciousness, without fortitude, foresight, or acquaintance with its own people, contracting intermarriages with Continental tufthunters, and ruling an Anglo-Saxon nation by a set of Prince Consorts, who only thicken the original blood every time,—why should not a young man, a Baronet and a cosmopolitan, fire a shot at this expensive and baseless fabric of a vision?

WERE WE ASLEEP?

The late treaty concluded between Mr. Fish and Mr. Thornton, with such adjuncts as came along, has been the subject of unqualified approbation from the public press of both nations; but I have good authority for the statement that, in diplomatic circles here, and in the English "set," there is a little giggle going on all the time over the belief that the formulæ by which to run the treaty give the English the advantage. Amongst others, the English gentleman who rented his house to the British Commissioners says that they left here claiming that they had made their points. However, even if they did, it is of no consequence. The Alabama claims are already raking up a prodigious and an immodest lobby, seeking to crowd into shape the exaggerated value of every old tomato-boat which was run ashore, burnt for insurance, or deserted by timid oystermen at the appearance of a strange sail.

CABINET AND OTHER CHANGES.

The substitution of Hamilton Fish for General Schenck at the English Court, with the judicious recall of Bancroft Davis from Geneva to aid him there, seems to be very probable. If Mr. Fish is waiting for anything now, it is to see that the Senate does not place Mr. Sumner anew in Simon Cameron's Chairmanship, as is threatened, and, also, to take the soundings of Grant's re-election. Ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, has been here some time, and he is said to be backed up for Secretary Robeson's seat in the Cabinet; while Robeson will marry the widow of a naval officer, and take Mr. Bancroft's place at Berlin. Bancroft owes his retention thus far to Bancroft Davis. Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, it is thought, will relieve Fish at the State Department. This ought to be a strong appointment for Pierrepont has proved himself one of the very ablest men in the country—admirable in decision, tact, coolness, and regard for the respectabilities of things.

RAILWAY GOBBLES.

Next Friday, or before you print this letter, the Pennsylvania Railway will take the New Jersey lines for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, obtaining thus absolute control over all the existing connections between Philadelphia, the seaboard South, and the city of New York. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is cut off from communication with New York, and even with Philadelphia, and the Chesapeake Bay remains the terminus of this outflanked line. It is understood to be the intention of the Pennsylvania Company to discriminate against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in freights to such an extent as to confine it to outside marine connection with New York. Surveyors for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are at this moment laying out a line a few miles back from tide-water, to pass through the village of Beltair, in Maryland, and descend the waters of Deer Creek to the Susquehanna, and thence conclude a line to Philadelphia midway between the Baltimore Central and the Wilmington Railways. The Pennsylvania Company has wisely kept in their places the leading officers of the New Jersey lines, such as Cassatt, Jackson, and General Sewall as Superintendents, and Ashbel Welch as President.

FOLKS WHO SAY AND DO THINGS.

Eugene Kelly, who offered to go bail for Comptroller Connolly, is the sore-headed banker of California who has spent the most valuable part of his life running opposition to Ralston, of the Bank of California,—not with very great success on the whole.

Montgomery Blair has been holding interviews for the newspaper people. He said that the South to-day was in no better condition than Ireland. Mr. Lincoln was forever being hounded by such fellows as Seward and Weed, whose only idea of power was to enrich themselves and their friends. Grant loves power, and that is all he cares for. Blair was authorized by Tilden and Sanford E. Church to offer Grant the Democratic nomination, but Grant fooled Blair and coquetted with the Democrats. Grant had shaken off all the old anti-slavery leaders. Boutwell's nomination was a clear accident, and something which Grant could not avoid; but Fish, Robeson, Belknap, Delano, and Cresswell represent nothing, and have no States behind them. Grant has eliminated the Republican element from the organization. The President told Blair that he never read a book in his life. His kitchen-Cabinet is composed of a lot of young men, who are there simply to do his bidding. He likes henchmen like Chandler, Nye, Morton, and Stewart, who make profit, in turn, by trading on his position and disposing of his patronage. Grant has a hold on the political strikers, on the sporting fraternity, and on the Methodist Church, represented alternately by Tom Murphy, John Hoey, and Bishop Simpson. He is supported by the protectionist interest, the jobbers, the railroad monopolists, the national banks, and one hundred thousand office-holders, and these hire the political writers and speakers. The real Republican party is against him. Let the Democratic party, as an organization, stand back; "the Missouri programme suits me; (Blair), Casserly, Stockton, and Bob Ould think the same. Blair prefers, for President, William Cullen Bryant. Trumbull, Judge Davis, and Gratz Brown are also "exceedingly strong men." The Ku-Klux exist only where the State Governments are corrupt, and thus Virginia and Missouri have no Ku-Klux. Carl Schurz is one of the most "thorough sensitive plants" in existence. The new party will develop this winter. Grant is obstinate enough to increase whatever opposition already exists. So says Montgomery Blair, who, more thoroughly than any man living, knows the significance of the phrase, "The time has come!" Blair lives here, and has a country-seat, also, outside the city. He is popular with those who know him. In the city he is the very next neighbor of the President, living directly opposite the White House.

FLYING CHIPS.

The President expressed, yesterday, his present intention to support Judge McKean, of Utah, the able camp-meeting jurist. He had been under the apprehension that there were about 100 polygamous families in Utah; but, when Brother Hooper told him he was only 2,900 out of the way, he sympathized with the husbands, and hardened his heart.

Our fat friend Elliott, the Massachusetts Count Fosco, is seen to repair to the Civil Service Board every forenoon. The great didactic thinker aloud, G. W. Curtis, also pulleth at this oar with constancy. Mr. Cattell, of New Jersey, the only man, except James W. Grimes, who could refuse a United States Senatorship, is prompt in attendance. The other Boarders are said now to be tractable, seeing as how The Party cannot be injured. Mr. Medill finds time to write suggestive and advisory communications.

Dan. Voorhees invites the Democratic party to its funeral convention. That party has no object for existence just now but the discovery of rich men to set up and pick. As long as Asa Packer, George W. Cass, Thomas Scott, and others live, why disband, gentlemen? Everything is yet lovely, and there are geese left.

Cale Cushing, the immortal legal obstructionist, gives up the Mexican Commission, and is bequeathed by a chastening Providence to the Geneva Convention.

Agamemnon Grant now chats with Achilles Porter as of yore, visiting his place.

Alexis did really repair to a shop, yclept gin-mill, in this city, and stand up to a cocktail. At great expense I despatched a Congressman to approve the fact and the liquor; the first part was fully borne out. They have taken down over that bar, "Poor Trust is bed; bad Pay killed him," and substituted, "Put not your trust in Princes."

THE BAREBONES PARTY.

The movement to recognize the Deity in the constitution gains weakness by accessions. It is pretty rough on the pulpit that, with its immense organization, ample funds, etc., etc., it is so well satisfied with its moral efficiency that it craves for the politicians' recognition, and, from the secular authority, laws. Under the name of the Temperance party, it has been responsible these fifteen years for turning over our great cities to Irish whiskey, because it would insist upon upsetting the German's beer. The Germans are back again now, but the Ecclesiastical party marches to the polls with the Democracy, as in Cincinnati, to prescribe the nature of the German's Sunday. How much rounder heads many of our clergy might get, if they kept, like Martin Luther, a small barrel of ale on the tap. A right good text for such may be found in the first chapter of Ruth: "And they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of the barley-harvest. * * * And Boaz measured six measures of barley and laid it on her, and he said, 'Go not empty unto thy mother.'" I thought of the text when I stood at Wittemberg, with Brother Martin's portly ale-mug in my hand; there he got the stomach to undertake to barbecue the Pope's bull.

GATH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NORTHWESTERN

Horse Nail Company,

78 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

We take pleasure in advising the trade that we are again in complete running order. We shall run night and day, and shall exert ourselves to fill orders with all possible despatch. No change in prices.

A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.

R. H. Fish

has re-opened his business at 306 West Madison-st., and will keep a good stock of confectioneries, cakes and ice creams, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Parties supplied.

Geo. R. Noyes & Messinger,

441 and 443 Lake-st.,

Paper Flour Sacks, Plain and Printed Wrapping Papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 9th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

THE

CHICAGO DOCK CO.

is now prepared to receive on storage, at fair rates, in Warehouse "C," Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, Sugar, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Stoves, and other merchandise.

Liberal advances procured on property in store.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

N. CORWITH, President.

BURNT PAPER.

Writing Perfectly Restored.

The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our

INK DEVELOPER.

More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.

J. MORRIS & CO.

LUMBER.

A gentleman who has been in the lumber business in this city for the past ten years wishes a position in a good lumber firm, in the capacity of salesman, bookkeeper, or general business man; highest references as to character and capacity in any position. Address LUMBER, Tribune branch office, 466 Wabash-av.

Burning Brands and Stencils

MADE BY

GUSTAV KOCH,

127 West Madison-st. Formerly 49 South Wells-st., under Briggs House.

Livery.

We having completed our new Stables on West Monroe-st., at 100 and 102, shall be pleased to furnish livery to our customers on reasonable terms.

WRIGHT BROTHERS.

TO DENTISTS.

H. D. JUSTI'S Dental Depot is now located at 288 West Madison-st., between Sangamon and Morgan, where can be found a full and complete stock.

A. A. BARNES, Manager.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Formerly of 173 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 173 South Clark-st., for the last number of years.

Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 454, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 1st Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 461 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

CROCKERY, ETC.

Ketchum & Martin,

201 E. Madison-st.,

Have a full line of

Crockery,
Glassware,
Bar Goods,
Lamps,
And Lamp Fixtures,

Open stock and original packages, which they offer

Wholesale & Retail

At the lowest market prices.

JEWELLERS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

Jewellers.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have a Full Assortment of New Goods in both

Wholesale & Retail

DEPARTMENTS.

481 Wabash-av.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD

SCALES.

We have a full stock of ALL KINDS AND SIZES; also Warehouse and Store Trucks.

OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO.

We also have a full line of GROCERS' FURNISHINGS, TEA CADDIES, all sizes, SUGAR and FLOUR SCOOPS, TWINE STANDS, etc.

J. F. FORSYTH & CO.,

46 South Desplaines-st.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The Chicago Medical Journal

Was burned out in the Great Conflagration, but will appear as usual in December.

Our Subscription List was destroyed by fire. Subscribers will please forward their names for numbers due them, and their subscriptions for the coming year.

The 29th volume commences January 1, 1872.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Nos. 5 and 7 East Washington-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

HARDWARE.

ATWATER & CO.,

Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

STATIONERY.

Smeal, Rebanks & Co.,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

40 E. HARRISON-ST.,

Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

We have now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture of every description; also a full line of Office Desks, which we are selling at our former low prices. Please give us a call. A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 220 Michigan-av., bet. Harmon-court and Twelfth-st.

RAILS.

COLLIERY RAILS.

12 Pounds to the Yard, Notched and Sawed Ends—Extra Quality.

INQUIRE OF

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,

Michigan-av., near Randolph-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Two three-story and basement Brick Stores, 11 and 13 Michigan-av. They are substantially built, and are in every way desirable for the wholesale grocery business. Apply to the undersigned.

H. W. DURANT, 11 Michigan-av.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field."

THE HOME

OF

Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - -	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago,

No. 17 Eldridge-court

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,

LOCAL AGENTS,

10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $20,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,

Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 892 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,679.62.

Solid Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER

$8,000,000

GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA,

AGENTS,

Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st., 505 Michigan-av.

Globe Ins. Company,

OF CHICAGO.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,

ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.

H. F. WALKER, President.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,

CHICAGO.

All parties that suffered loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.

JAMES LONG, Receiver, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A limited number of Policies wanted this week for cash.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

All Policy-Holders

in bankrupt insurance companies can adopt the CO-OPERATIVE PLAN of collecting their money by calling at 46 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Home Insurance Company.

Parties having claims against the Home Insurance Company of Chicago, are requested to present their proofs at the office of the company, No. 68 West Randolph-st., on or before the 15th inst. THOMAS BUCKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

D. K. TENNEY, 434 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE MPANY.

I will buy the claims of parties having settled at 25 cents.

R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

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INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 99 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1864.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	E. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. F. Culver,	J. B. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. C. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. T. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial

LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 120 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. H. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Creanhlib.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,

Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.

Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.

Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

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WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

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Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
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Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
E. A. Hunt,	
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
Isaac Fenno,	Ebeen, Hammond & Pomeroy.
Rowland Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Almy,	
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very favorable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.

The office of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK has been removed to 276 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. Branch office, 26 West Washington-st.

J. IRVING PEARCE, President.

L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

W. S. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

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BEST HOLIDAY GIFT OF CONSTANT AND PERMANENT VALUE IS

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New Illustrated Dictionary,

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10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries. 3,000 Engravings. 1,840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Oct. 28, 1871.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:

DEAR SIRS: The hour I have just spent looking through your latest edition of that remarkable work, WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, has impressed me more than ever before with the debt of gratitude we owe to NOAH WEBSTER, for having, "despite a feeble constitution, and amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities and depressions," given thirty-five years of his life to the enormous labors incident to its preparation. Scarcely less valuable are the additions made to it by the eminent writers who have so expanded the text in Definitions and Illustrative Citations, as well as in the Supplements of Synonyms, Phrases in all the modern languages and their meaning, Principles of Pronunciation, etc. While the publishers, in the unsurpassed beauty of its typography, and the 3,000 illustrations which add so much of attractiveness and instruction to its pages, have nobly done their part toward the completeness of this great work of our century. Whenever I wish to ascertain exact definitions I consult it, and that is quite often.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher, and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

ALSO

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1,040 pages octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

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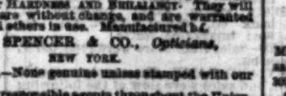
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!



But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve It.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians*, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State-st.

Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

Importer and Jobber of

Paper Hangings,

Decorations and Window Shades,

Respectfully informs his friends and the trade that he has opened his new warehouse,

581 and 583 State-st., cor. Twelfth,

With a full and complete new stock, which he will offer at factory prices.

Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

WEATHER STRIPS.

DOBLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED.

All persons who have lost their SEWING MACHINE, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the Simplest, Cheapest Lock-Stitch Machine in the World.

Price . . . . $40.

All parties who have lost their Sewing Machine, of whatever make, by buying from us, will get a DISCOUNT of Twenty-five per cent from our regular prices.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade.*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

J. O. BRYANT, Manager.

GENERAL OFFICE—No. 289 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

Important Notice.

All persons who held a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 289 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 289 South Halsted-st.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,

Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

619 STATE-ST.,

are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Captains and Vessel Owners.

We will furnish dockage for vessels for the winter at South Chicago, and also storage for sails, &c., free of charge.

We have spacious accommodation, where vessels and property will not be exposed to damage from fire, and where repairs may be made. Harbor open and free for entrance. Address Capt. McDole, at South Chicago, or The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., at 360 Wabash-av. Owners will pay expenses of putting property in store and removing, but nothing for storage and dockage.

CALUMET AND CHICAGO

CANAL AND DOCK COMP'Y,

River-st., South Chicago, And 360 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SLEIGH BELLS!

SKATES! SKATES!

AT

J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

14 *North Canal-st.,*

Between Randolph and Lake-sts.

TO LEASE.

That valuable corner opposite the Court House, southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts., 107 feet on Washington-st., by 180 on Clark.

CHAS. GOODMAN, N.W. cor. Clark & Washington.

DOCK. DOCK. DOCK.

I would like to lease a Dock for a Term of Years, at a

LOW RATE,

Must Be Convenient to Depots.

Address, stating terms, location, &c., A B C, Tribune office.

RUPTURE.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss cures rupture. Can refer to over 600 hundred cases in and around Chicago that we have cured. These and all kinds of Trusses, supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, Southwest corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

ARTISTIC RUINS,

THE FINEST VIEWS OF THE RUINS

Published, on Wide or Artistic

Mounts taken by Barnard, and published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, $4.00 per dozen.

Cabinet Photographs from same negatives at same price.

NOTICE,

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1871.

Persons having demands against the County of Cook are requested to present the same at my office, in the High School building, on Monroe-st., on or before Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

J. G. GINDELE, Clerk.

County Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County will meet on Monday, Dec. 4, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the High School Building on West Monroe-st.

JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1871.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?

ROBINSON & SON., 25 East Madison-st.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE,

31 & 33 South Canal-st., and 25 to 31 West Washington-st.

RETAIL,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

Offer to the trade their usual complete assortment and full stock of

Dry Goods & Carpets.

Prices less than any other Western market.

Our South Side Retail Department will be opened Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 944 State-st., corner Twentieth-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEAD & HIGGINS,

Wholesale Grocers,

204 & 206 West Washington-st.,

Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.

Call and see us.

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS AND OILS,

PAGE & SPRAGUE,

306 and 308 Wabash-av.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

KENLY & JENKINS,

(Formerly 34 North Canal-st.),

WHOLESALE OILS AND GASOLINE,

HAVE REMOVED

To 68 Market-st.

GRAIN, SEEDS,

DRESSED HOGS,

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission, 43 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business.

Correspondence, &c., solicited.

We furnish valuable list of "Hints to Shippers of Dressed Hogs, on application."

WM. J. POPE. E. L. DAVIS.

WAHL BROTHERS

Are now permanently located at 129 Michigan-av., where they are in full supply of all grades of

GLUE AND NEATSFOOT OIL.

Cash for Glue stock.

Colwell, Clark & Co.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

Having an extensive Planing, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory in active operation, where are employed 100 men, and with a heavy stock of seasoned Lumber on hand, we are prepared to fill contracts and orders with dispatch; will take contracts, including masonry. We invite correspondence from parties desiring to build.

COLWELL, CLARK & CO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

A. F. OTTO,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

No. 201 Fifth-av. Residence, 73 Aberdeen-st.

DR. W. C. HUNT,

Office, 318 West Madison-st.

Residence, 463 West Monroe-st.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,

Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,

Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 88° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.

158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

GILBERT R. SMITH,

BROKER,

No. 17 *Harmon-court.*

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. S. GREELEY,

364 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm and name of Wm. Young & Co., for the purpose of a general commission business.

WM. YOUNG.
ALEX. McD. YOUNG.
RANSOM W. DUNHAM.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Field, King & Co. having expired by limitation, the firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from this date. Either of the firm will sign in liquidation.

CORNELIUS R. FIELD.
GEORGE S. KING.
E. W. PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the usual business of the firm as heretofore. C. R. FIELD.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The firm of A. S. Wadhams & Co. is this day dissolved, Mr. A. S. Wadhams having purchased the interest of Mr. M. A. Torrey in said firm. Mr. A. S. Wadhams is alone authorized to settle all liabilities and assets of the late firm.

A. S. WADHAMS.
MARK A. TORREY.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1871.

The business of manufacturing Regalia Paraphernalia, &c., &c., will be continued at 462 West Madison-st., by A. S. WADHAMS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HART BROTHERS,

Wholesale Mens' Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., beg to announce to their friends and patrons that they have removed from their temporary place of business, 26 and 28 Sixteenth-st., to their new building on Michigan-av., Park Front, third door north of Jackson-st. Our stock being complete in every department, we are happy to accommodate those who wish to patronize us that we can serve them to their entire satisfaction. Orders faithfully executed and filled with despatch.

HART BROTHERS.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS,

59 and 61 West Washington-st.

Have the most complete stock of the above goods ever offered in Chicago at this season, consisting of Men's and Boys' Stylish and Staple Hats, Men's and Boys' Dogskin, Beaver, and Petersham Caps, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs in Mink, Seal, Ermine, Alaska, &c., with a large stock of Buck Gloves and Mittens, Wolf and Fancy Lap Robes, Umbrellas, &c., at old prices. Call and see us at 59 and 61 West Washington.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

Orders filled promptly.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS

Beef Preserving Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to families their

CANNED ROAST BEEF

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden changes of temperature which is ... Flannel next the skin preserves ... it does not impart animal vigor ... special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific ... majority of the complaints which ... this season. For example, a ... stable invigorant, commenced now ... to preclude chills and fever, ... the stomach, constipation, and ... which are often the direct ... mosphere surcharged with cold ... Moreover the system toned and ... means is much more likely to ... than it would otherwise be ... searching medicines ... fibre and tissue of the frame ... powers are weak, especially ... aged, are earnestly recommended ... ter's rigor without having recourse ... sufficient means of ... Much suffering may be ... by following this counsel ... a good proverb, but it is better to ...

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second ... Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air line) ... Fast Day Express ... Jackson Accommodation (daily) ... Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line ... Night Express ... Saturday ... excepted.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and ... Twenty-second-st., as follows: St. Louis Express ... St. Louis Fast Line ... Cairo Mail ... Cairo Express ... Keokuk Passenger ... Gilman Passenger ... Hyde Park and Oak Woods ... *Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office ... Pacific Express ... Peru Accommodation ... Pacific Express ... Leavenworth Express ... Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad ... St. Louis Through Line ... New Short Route between ... sas City. Union Depot—West Side ... St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line ... Kansas City Fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana ... Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division) ... Joliet Accommodation ... St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex., via Main Line ... St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex., via Main Line ... Kansas City Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. ... *Except Sunday. †On Saturday only. ‡Except Saturday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Depot—Corner of Polk and ... Ticket Office, southwest cor. ... Mail ... Special New York Express ... Atlantic Express (daily) ... Night Express ...

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office under ... Depot on ... Mail and Express ... Pacific Fast Line ... Galesburg Passenger ... Mendota & Ottawa Passenger ... Aurora Passenger ... Pacific Night Express ... Downer's Grove Accommodation ... Riverside and Hinsdale ... *Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie ... West Side, Freight Office at ... office, corner Madison and Canal ... Mail Train ...

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office ... Clinton Passenger ... Pacific Fast line ... Pacific night express ... Fort Dodge and Dubuque express ... Sioux City and Dubuque ... Milwaukee express ... Green Bay express ...

FINANCIAL.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.

Will sell at public auction for account of

FIELD, KING & CO.

To the highest bidder for cash, on ... ber 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of ... National Bank, Chicago, No. ... thousand dollars of ... Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad ...

By J. H. WREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, ... between State and Dearborn, ... the morning till 4 in the evening.

CHICAGO.

Inaugural Message of Mayor Medill to the New Common Council.

Statement of the City Debt—Our Obligations and Our Means.

Large Floating Debt to be Provided For.

Repeal of all Special Assessments and an Abrogation of all Contracts Advised.

Property-Owners Recommended to Make Their Own Street Improvements.

Reforms Proposed—Discharge of Useless Office-Holders, Reduction of Salaries, &c.

Future Fire Limits Coextensive with the City.

After the adjournment of the old Common Council and the organization of the new Board last evening, Hon. Joseph Medill, upon assuming the duties of his office, delivered the following message:

MESSAGE OF MAYOR MEDILL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: The very brief period that has elapsed since receiving notification of my election renders it impossible to furnish your honorable body with specific information on some subjects and recommendations on other ... But as I become more familiar with the affairs and business of the office, additional ... will be transmitted from time to time ... as the dangers contemplate.

... to the head of the City Government under extraordinary circumstances. A ... our fair city, reposing in fancied ... received a fearfully tragic visitation, ... in a few brief but awful hours ... portion thereof to ashes, cinders ... consuming one grand division, leaving ... of another, and inflicting ... wound on the third. In a single day 100,000 of our people were expelled from their homes and compelled to flee for their lives into the streets, commons, or ... perishing in the flames. Many lost their lives from heat, suffocation, or falling walls, whose ... may never be known; and the multitude ... escaped were fain to seek shelter and food at the hand of charity. The greater part of ... not burned out of their homes, lost ... shops, offices, stocks of goods, implements, accounts, papers, vouchers, business ... and it is difficult to find any ... not suffered directly by that fearful ... Of the total property in the city ... by labor and capital, existing on the ... more than half perished on the 9th ... value of the property thus suddenly ... it is impossible accurately to ascertain ... it can hardly fall short of one hundred millions of dollars, a comparatively ... part of which will be recovered by the insurance companies ... losses cannot fail the people ... seriously affecting their municipal ... as a corporation, has lost ... and income proportionately in the same ... have individuals in the aggregate. ... government has no income except ... derives from the citizens of Chicago, ... of taxes, licenses, and rents, or obtains on their credit; and to the extent that ... property and business are diminished by ... misfortune that has overwhelmed us, so ... means of the city diminished; and, as ... are retrenching expenses to meet the ... and keep within their means, so must ... government do likewise.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

... the blow has been that has struck us, ... be managed. Our municipal losses, like ... of the citizens, will soon be repaired, and ... management of our city affairs, the ... shall be able, in a short time, to bear ... of taxation without oppression. I ... proceed to state, in brief form, the present ... condition of the city, as I gather it from ... sources:

... Dec 1, 1871 ... $14,103,000 ... be deducted bonds held in the ... 537,000 ... bonds ... $13,546,000 ... composed of the following items: ...

... to the bonded debt, it is officially reported that there is a floating debt consisting ... of indebtedness ... for deepening the canal in excess of ... authorized by law ... for November about ... and other items ...

... troller estimates the general expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year at ...

... stands to the credit of various special ... following unexpended balances: ...

... the City Government has ... for payment of current ... be needed ... $1,144,186 ... and December 1, 1871 ... $412,152

... Council, at a late meeting, appropriated ... of the Water fund for repairs of ... Works and extensions of mains, which, ... will reduce the Water fund to ...

... mode of doing business with the ... was paid by them to the city on ... high rates of interest were ... temporary accommodations—... being the city's own ... absurdly paid, amounted ... item in the annual expenditure of ...

PRACTICE WHICH SHOULD BE REFORMED.

... it has been the practice ... government to anticipate its ... to twelve months before they ... a practice which I unqualifiedly ... be reformed at an early date. The ... collected in the spring, but as fast ... paid in, they are needed for the ... floating debt and accumulated ... when these are settled and receipted ... are exhausted, and for the ... fiscal year the government is supported ... by borrowing from special funds, or the ... certificates of indebtedness, or ... financial devices. This is all ... should always be in the ... sufficiently large balance to ... expenses. There yet remain ... months of the fiscal year, ... that time very little revenue will be ... the Treasury from taxation, rents, or ... consequently, the city must borrow ... or others, to defray current expenses ... can repay from the annual taxes.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE STATE.

... would be greatly embarrassed ... funds that would necessarily be ... during the next two years. The ... property by the fire was quite severe ... heavy reduction of revenue ... water rents caused by the fire, ... in the Constitution to increase ... and the three things combined ... the city in a dilemma, had it not ... the State stepping promptly forward ... to the city the money it had advanced ... the State for the completion of the ... and Illinois Canal. The State had reserved ... the right to do this ... with the city. ... now in the complete possession ... free of all incumbrances, ... yield a handsome revenue hereafter; ... funds of the mortgage lien will enable ... to rebuild its destroyed bridges, ... and other structures; to maintain ... the government until the ... the timely relief thus rendered ... the restoration of our ... taxing power, when it can ... Strong ... large contribution ... gratitude of ... to the Governor and ... constituents for ...

... pay for the ... on the canal is ... which has already been received ... I am assured we can depend upon ... in time for the payment of the January ... bonds.

... the following: ... $300,000 ... 60,000 ... 250,000 ... 135,000 ... $745,000

INTEREST COMING DUE.

... of interest to pay January 1, 1872. ... the interest on the sinking fund ... the Council may, and I think, ... allowed. The remainder of the ... will be needed to pay ... and fire and police force. ... of July next we may look for $218,000 ... water tax, to apply on the July ... the city debt; and from September to ... proceeds of the one and one-half ... from the Illinois Central tax, and ... from the tolls of the canal, making ... in January, ... 1872 of $1,240,000. This will still ... balance of $1,000,000. By the end of ... hope that the city ... recovered from all its immense ... more exterior assistance, but ... from taxation, all dues and demands ... be brought against it.

... ACQUISITION OF BONDS.

... of the funded debt that matures ... the small amount of $90,000, 7 per ... December 1, 1872. Only $6,000 of ... I am informed by the Comptroller ... to be purchased within the ... only $6,000 of bonds fall due in ... 1874, $100,000 in 1875, and $95,000 in ...

CHICAGO.

Inaugural Message of Mayor Medill to the New Common Council.

Statement of the City Debt---Our Obligations and Our Means.

Large Floating Debt to be Provided For.

Repeal of all Special Assessments and an Abrogation of all Contracts Advised.

Property-Owners Recommended to Make Their Own Street Improvements.

Various Reforms Proposed---Discharge of Useless Office-Holders, Reduction of Salaries, &c.

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MESSAGE OF MAYOR MEDILL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: The very brief period that has elapsed since receiving notification of my election renders it impossible to furnish your honorable body with specific information on some points, or make recommendations on other matters. But as I become more familiar with the condition and business of the office, additional information will be transmitted from time to time, as the charter contemplates.

I come to the head of the City Government under extraordinary circumstances. A short time ago our fair city, reposing in fancied security, was by a fearfully tragic visitation smitten within a few brief but awful hours, reducing a large portion thereof to ashes, cinders [illegible] one grand division, leaving [illegible] of another, and inflicting [illegible] on the third. In a single day 125,000 of our people [illegible] from their homes and compelled to [illegible] into the streets, commons, or [illegible] perishing in the flames. Many lost [illegible] suffocation, or falling walls, [illegible] never be known; and the multitude [illegible] were fain to seek shelter and [illegible] the hand of charity. The greater part of [illegible] burned out of their homes, lost [illegible] shops, offices, stocks of goods, implements, accounts, papers, vouchers, business [illegible] and it is difficult to find any [illegible] suffered directly by that fearful [illegible] labor and capital existing on the [illegible] more than half perished on the 9th. [illegible] of the property thus suddenly [illegible] accurately to ascertain [illegible] short of one hundred [illegible] of dollars, a comparatively [illegible] of which will be recovered by the insurance companies. [illegible] cannot befall the people [illegible] seriously affecting their municipal [illegible]. The city, as a corporation, has lost [illegible] and income precisely in the same [illegible] individuals in the aggregate. [illegible] government has no income except [illegible] derives from the citizens of Chicago, [illegible] of taxes, licenses, and rents, or operation of credit; and to the extent that [illegible] resources are diminished by [illegible] calamity that has smitten them, so [illegible] of the city diminished; and, as [illegible] are retrenching expenses to meet the [illegible] and keep within their means, so must [illegible] government do likewise.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

[illegible] has been that has struck [illegible] the protection against a [illegible]. Our municipal losses, like [illegible], will soon be repaired, and [illegible] management of our city affairs, [illegible] which are [illegible] the city will sooner recover from their losses [illegible] a short time, to be [illegible] without oppression. [illegible] in brief form, the present [illegible] of the city, as I gather it from [illegible]

[illegible] bonds held in the [illegible] ... $14,103,000
[illegible] ... 657,000
[illegible] ... $13,546,000

[illegible] composed of the following items:

[illegible]	$ 342,000
[illegible]	2,192,500
[illegible]	1,119,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,080,000
[illegible]	2,896,000
[illegible]	4,820,000

[illegible] the bonded debt, it is officially reported that there is a floating debt consisting of [illegible]

[illegible] indebtedness	$128,767
[illegible] for deepening the canal in excess [illegible] authorized by law	253,000
[illegible] for November about	80,000
[illegible] and other items	45,000
	$506,767

[illegible] Comptroller estimates the general expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year at [illegible]

[illegible] to the credit of various special [illegible] unexpended balances:

[illegible]	$897,282
[illegible]	146,112
[illegible]	435,467
[illegible]	45,451
[illegible]	30,000
	$1,556,338

[illegible] City Government has [illegible] for payment of current [illegible] when needed ... $1,144,186

[illegible] December 1, 1871 ... $412,152

[illegible] Council, at a late meeting, appropriated [illegible] the Water fund for repairs of [illegible] and extensions of mains, which [illegible], will reduce the Water fund to [illegible]

[illegible] mode of doing business with the [illegible] was paid by them to the city on [illegible] while high rates of interest were [illegible] temporary accommodations [illegible] and actually being the city's own [illegible] thus absurdly paid, amounted [illegible] item in the annual expenditure of [illegible]

[illegible] WHICH SHOULD BE REFORMED.

[illegible] immemorial it has been the practice [illegible] municipal government to anticipate its [illegible] nine to twelve months before they [illegible] a practice which I unqualifiedly [illegible] improvident and improper, and which [illegible] reformed at an early date. The [illegible] collected in the spring, but as fast [illegible] paid in, they are needed for the [illegible] floating debt and accumulated [illegible] when these are settled and receipted [illegible] taxes are exhausted, and for the [illegible] fiscal year the government is supported [illegible] living from special funds, or the [illegible] certificates of indebtedness, or [illegible] financial devices. This is all [illegible] should always be in the [illegible] sufficiently large balance to [illegible] expenses. There yet remain [illegible] months of this fiscal year, [illegible] time very little revenue will be [illegible] the Treasury from taxation, rents, or [illegible] consequently, the city must borrow [illegible] or others, to defray current expenses [illegible] it can repay from the annual taxes.

[illegible] ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE STATE.

[illegible] would be greatly embarrassed [illegible] demands that would necessarily be [illegible] during the next two years. The [illegible] property by the fire was quite severe [illegible] the heavy reduction of revenue [illegible] water rents caused by the fire, [illegible] in the Constitution to increase [illegible], and the three things combined [illegible] the city in a dilemma, had it not [illegible] State stepping promptly forward [illegible] to the city the money it had advanced [illegible] State for the completion of the [illegible] Illinois Canal. The State had reserved [illegible] the right to do this [illegible] contract with the city. [illegible] is now in the complete possession [illegible] State, free of all incumbrances, [illegible] to yield a handsome revenue hereafter; [illegible] proceeds of the mortgage lien will enable [illegible] to rebuild its destroyed bridges, [illegible] and other structures; to maintain [illegible] support its government until the [illegible]. The timely relief thus rendered [illegible] quicken the restoration of our [illegible] former tax-paying power, when it can [illegible] State for its favor by large contributions [illegible] the Treasury. The lively gratitude of [illegible] ever be due to the Governor and [illegible] Assembly, and their constituents, for [illegible] action in the premises.

[illegible] of the city's mortgage on the canal to pay for the [illegible] of which has already been received [illegible] and I am assured we can depend upon [illegible] in time for the payment of the January [illegible] on the city debt, as follows:

[illegible]	$200,000
[illegible]	60,000
[illegible] State Treasury	210,000
[illegible]	125,000
	$345,000

[illegible] INTEREST COMING DUE.

[illegible] of interest to pay January 1, 1872, [illegible] has the interest on the sinking fund [illegible] the Council may, and, I think, [illegible] cancelled. The remainder of the [illegible] will be needed to pay [illegible] and the police force. [illegible] of July next we may look for $210,000 [illegible] Illinois Central tax, to apply on the July [illegible] the city debt; and from September to [illegible] proceeds of the one and one-half [illegible] will yield [illegible]; also, January [illegible] from the Illinois Central tax, and [illegible] from the tolls of the canal, making [illegible] sum of [illegible]. This will still [illegible]

1876, all 6 per cents. Hence, so far as regards the redemption of bonded debt, there is nothing connected therewith to occasion more than a passing thought.

MUNICIPAL LOSSES BY THE FIRE.

As near as I can ascertain, the loss of city property by the fire, as estimated by the different boards, is as follows:

In Care of Board of Public Works.

City Hall, including furniture	$ 670,000
Bridges burned	171,000
Damage to street pavements	170,000
Damage to sidewalks and crossings, payable out of general fund	70,000
Damage to Water Works	35,000
Damage to lamp-posts	15,000
Damage to fire hydrants, reservoirs, sewers, water service, etc	60,000
Total	$1,085,000

To this must be added 121 3-4 miles of sidewalks destroyed (the replacement of which should be by special assessment) valued at $941,380.

The Fire Department Loss.

Buildings worth	60,000
Furniture	7,500
Damage to engines	8,200
Damage to hose	10,000
Damage to Fire Alarm Telegraph	45,000
Total	$130,700

Police Department Loss.

Buildings worth	$ 53,600
Furniture, fixtures, etc	32,500
Total	$86,100

Board of Education Lost.

Buildings, furniture, etc., worth	$251,000
Board of Health lost property worth	15,000
Total losses	$1,567,800
Add sidewalks	941,380
Grand total	$2,509,180

All these burnt structures, machines, bridges, sidewalks, fixtures, and furniture must be rebuilt and replaced at the earliest practicable moment, as they are indispensible to the city and citizens.

OTHER MUNICIPAL LOSSES BY THE FIRE.

But the destruction of this property is not the only loss suffered by the corporation. The burning of records, vouchers, books, papers, tax warrants, assessment-rolls, etc., will necessarily occasion much loss, confusion and embarrassment to the City Government. But it is believed that a large part of the apparent loss of official knowledge and data can be supplied from other sources. Still the pecuniary loss to the city will be considerable in the destruction of the evidence of delinquent taxes and special assessments.

The books and papers destroyed, or saved, are reported to me as follows:

Mayor's Office—Everything in the Mayor's office was destroyed by the fire, but no public records or documents were kept there.

City Comptroller's Office—All the records, books, papers, and files of the Comptroller's office, from its commencement down to the date of the fire, are destroyed. Fortunately for the city, the charter has, since 1857, required the Comptroller to publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures and liabilities of the city, and, since 1865, to publish a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures. From the published proceedings of the Common Council, all of which are obtainable, the general financial condition of the city up to September 1, 1871, can be ascertained. The September statement which was prepared and ready for publication was burnt.

City Clerk's Office—Only the books, proceedings, and documents destroyed after the 15th of September. All documents previous to that time in the vault are preserved in good condition which is very fortunate, as they are of more value to the city than all the books and papers that were lost.

City Treasurer's Office—All books and vouchers in his hands destroyed; but the public moneys were deposited in bank vaults and are safe.

Tax Commissioner's Office—All of the real estate assessment books for the year 1871 and all of the schedules of personal property are saved or restored. Also 17 volumes of maps of the South and North Divisions; also 18 volumes of maps in blank; all of the schedules of property as described and assessed from 1837 to 1871 inclusive are saved. All other records of this office were destroyed.

City Collector's Office—All the special assessment rolls and books, the general tax-warrants of 1868, 1869, and 1870, and the personal property tax, uncollected from the years 1863 to 1870, inclusive; also all other books, memoranda, etc., were destroyed. The Collector also reports the loss of "some ten thousand dollars in money, bank checks, orders on Treasurer, besides receipts, reports, and many other documents, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate."

Board of Public Works—Saved all books, vouchers, etc., belonging to the bookkeeper's department, and also the principal books of the special assessment department; all other books and memoranda were destroyed.

Board of Police and Fire—All books, records, and memoranda of this department are blotted out.

Health Department—The loss of books and papers complete.

Police Court (S. D.)—All the books and dockets destroyed.

Police Court (W. D.)—The books, dockets, etc., remain intact, not having been in the fire.

Police Court (N. D.)—All the books and dockets destroyed.

Board of Education—All books, records and documents destroyed, except record of the proceedings of the board.

EXPLANATION.

This list of destroyed records and papers may convey an exaggerated idea of the actual damage done. The system of keeping the city accounts was such that but little loss will be sustained by the city by reason of the destruction of the Comptroller's records. To illustrate: The appropriation for the board of Public Works is nearly one-third of the total annual appropriation, and, including special assessments, is more than half of all the money expended on city account. The board make out a voucher for an expenditure and send it to the Comptroller's office, keeping a duplicate in their own office. The board also keep books of account, showing the expenditures of appropriations for and vouchers issued by the board. The board of Public Works saved their books, records, vouchers, etc., and to this extent the records of the Comptroller's office can be replaced. So that it will be impossible for claimants to defraud the city by false claims.

The appropriations for the Police and Fire Departments, amounting to about $900,000, are largely made up of the pay rolls of policemen and firemen, and they were paid on Saturday preceding the fire except a few who were on special duty.

The usual course of business in the Comptroller's office, combined with the personal recollections of the Comptroller and his clerks, will enable that office to prevent double payments, or fraudulent payments, and the danger of such will be over with when the payments for the month of November are completed.

It is in the destruction of the records, rolls and warrants of the City Collector's office that I apprehend the city will suffer the greatest loss. The Collector, when a special assessment is made, or tax levied, receives a warrant for its collection, gives the notices required by law, and reports once in each year, generally in March, to the court, the delinquents upon all real property and special assessment accounts which come into his hands, the latter prior to the 31st of October, and of the real property warrants prior to the preceding second Sunday of December.

Upon this report the Court renders judgment, and issues a precept to the Collector to collect from the property against which a judgment is rendered in favor of the city, the amount of the tax or assessment. It fortunately so happened that the sales under these precepts had been made prior to the fire. The property appealed, and upon which the appeal was perfected can be ascertained by referring to the transcript in the Supreme Court of the State. Some of the appeals prayed for were not perfected. In these cases it may be difficult to establish the proof of the facts, as the court records were all destroyed. Some injunctions were also pending, the records of which were destroyed.

All the personal property tax warrants were destroyed; upon these warrants no judgment of the court is obtained. The amount of uncollected personal taxes for 1870 I have not learned, but the sum was doubtless considerable. The Comptroller's last report shows that there were delinquencies on which judgment had been obtained, amounting as follows:

General tax warrant for 1867	$193,825
General tax warrant for 1868	101,580
General tax warrant for 1869	221,427
Uncollected April 1, 1871	$426,832

The prospect of hereafter collecting much of these taxes is not very flattering, to say the least. Much of the property itself has been destroyed by the fire.

All special assessment warrants issued since October 31, 1870, were destroyed; and, what is worse, but very little had been collected on these warrants. I suggest to your honorable body that it would be advisable to repeal those assessments, refund the moneys collected, if any, and make a new assessment, if, indeed, it be possible hereafter to make any assessments which can be collected, under the recent decisions of the reconstructed Supreme Court, to which I refer elsewhere. At all events, the first step, in my opinion, that should be taken by the Common Council is to repeal all these assessments, for no further collection is possible as the matter now stands.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Board of Public Works from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, were as follows:

From direct taxes		$1,335,017
Special assessments		2,226,873
From the sale of bonds for—		
Water fund	$1,123,103	
Sewerage fund	851,048	
City Bridewell fund	50,674	
City Hall fund	121,904	
LaSalle street tunnel fund	324,220	
Canal deepening fund	1,292,648	
Total from sale of bonds		3,664,297
Total expenditure		$7,225,187

From April 1, 1871, to December 1, 1871, being eight months of the present fiscal year:

From direct taxes	$1,127,450
From special assessments	1,654,518
From proceeds of bonds for canal, sewerage, water, tunnel, etc	1,713,719
Total since April last	$4,495,687

As before stated, the Comptroller estimates the amount of money required for the remainder of the fiscal year at $1,141,000, to be supplied by taxation. This does not include expenses on account of Water Works, special assessments, or any funds in credit from the sale of bonds.

TAXES COMING DUE.

The Comptroller also estimates the amount of taxes that will be due under the present assessment, after making rebate for loss of property by fire, at $2,282,000, from which considerable deductions must be made for delinquencies and resistance of payment. A class of property-holders have acquired the bad habit of contesting in the courts the payment of all taxes, and harassing the city with appeals, injunctions, and other litigous devices, based on alleged informalities in assessment or judgment, whereby the city is defrauded out of large sums of money justly due it. It is no longer safe to reckon on an estimated amount of revenue from a given valuation of property and per cent of taxation. Some remedy must be devised to correct this growing evil, which is nurtured and spread by a class of special pleading, technical attorneys, said to be compensated by contingent fees, and who meet with remarkable favor in the courts, especially of late, in the work of sapping and mining the revenues of the city.

NO MORE SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

In this survey of the present condition of our municipal government I have not included one very important matter. I refer to the system of making improvements by special assessments on the property benefited. This system is as old as the city itself, and under it the money has been procured for opening and widening of streets and alleys, and improving streets, and building sidewalks, to the extent of many hundred miles. How many millions of dollars have been raised by special assessment and expended under the direction of the Board of Public Works for these objects I am not prepared to state, but it must exceed twenty millions.

But the Supreme Court of the State, since its re-organization under the New Constitution, has made decisions overruling all its former decisions which carried to their ultimate sequences, work a perfect revolution in the system of special assessments, and indeed overthrow them totally. The Corporation Counsel gives it as his opinion that these late decisions of the Supreme Court have so unsettled the law of assessments as to render it impossible for the city to continue its improvements under the present charter, unless it is desired that the cost hereafter of all street openings, widenings, or improvements and sidewalk building shall be paid by *general* taxation. The court has so construed the law that there seems to be no possible way of making a special assessment to pay the cost of an improvement, that may not be defeated by any interested party who resists payment. The worst feature of these revolutionary decisions is the predicament in which they place either the City Government or the contractors for work already done but not paid for. There is not far from a million of dollars due to contractors for work done and materials furnished, under the provisions of the charter authorizing special assessments, and these claimants are already threatening the city with suits for the amounts due them from the persons whose property received the special benefit from the improvements. I have a list of uncollected assessments which foots up the large sum of $780,164.11. Of this amount, all except $[illegible] is pending in the courts, either by injunction or an appeal to the Supreme Court, principally to the latter. Some now on appeal are reassessments, amounting, perhaps, to $150,000. This, added to the $[illegible], makes the sum about $412,449, which have been decided adversely to the city, on the application for judgment upon the original or first assessment. If the "Beygeh" decision is adhered to by the court, this amount will be lost, either by the city or the contractors, and this will be only the first installment of the losses that will fall on the city or contractors.

A brief statement of the points decided by the court will convince your honorable body that I have not magnified or over-stated the grave consequences that must flow from the change of views held by that court.

In the recent case of Rich *vs.* The City, the Court has decided that the finding of the Appraisement Commissioners *is not conclusive*, but that it is only a means devised by the Legislature to get parties into court; and that upon the application for judgment a party objecting to judgment may show that he is assessed too much for benefits; that he is not allowed enough damages for the property condemned; in fact that he may show anything meritorious or technical which tends to show that the assessment ought not to be collected from him.

The Court also now holds that the objector is *entitled to a jury trial*, and, of course, a right of appeal from its verdict to the Supreme Court, thus entailing endless litigation and delay on the city. The Rich case was upon a condemnation proceeding, to wit: widening Michigan avenue.

Following the Rich case, the Supreme Court have decided the case of Creote *vs.* City, Rae *vs.* City, and one or two others, affirming those named in which the rule laid down in the Rich case, is applied to the improvement of streets, except that the Court has not decided that the objector in an improvement proceeding is entitled to a jury trial, leaving that point still open.

The charter requires that an assessment shall be made for benefits and in the proportion of benefits conferred. But there happens to be no provision in the charter which directs the Court, if it finds that the party is assessed too high, or not enough to *revise* the assessment and have the proportion maintained; but the effect of these late decisions is, that if the assessment upon one lot is defeated, the whole assessment necessarily falls. Even if the Court should modify their opinion so as to hold that the assessment is defeated only as to the party succeeding in sustaining his objections, it will leave the city in an unenviable position as to its assessments. In the determination of the question of benefits there will be no fixed rule or basis to act upon. It will be impossible for any Commissioners to assign befits that the Judge and jury will agree with as to each and every amount assessed or valuation made.

In September last the Supreme Court, under its new organization, delivered another opinion—not yet published, which seems to knock the last prop from under the city, in regard to making special assessments. It is the case of Beygeh *vs.* City, in which the two former decisions of that Court, in the Ward and Laflin cases, are directly overruled and reversed. The Court now holds that if the first assessment is invalid for any reason, technical or otherwise, no new or re-assessment can be made. A petition for a re-hearing was made in both the Rich and Beygeh cases, and granted in the Rich, but not yet in the Beygeh case.

The same court, last September, in the case of the City *vs.* Norton, I am informed, made a decision that the city was liable for a part of the assessment, assessed upon property not liable by law to be assessed, and used language intimating a general liability of the city to the contractor for all work done, including special assessment work.

It is the intimation in this last decision that has caused the contractors to threaten suit against the city for special assessment work. The court seems to place the city in this dilemma: By reversing its former decisions it renders it impossible for the city to make a valid assessment that will stand its fire, and then intimates that the contractor may collect his claim from the city, because the assessment was not properly made!

The liability of the city to contractors is thus stated in Section 17, Chap. 6, of the charter: "Any person taking contracts with the city, and who agrees to be paid from special assessments, shall have no claim or lien upon the city *in any event*, except from the collections of the special assessments made for work contracted for; and no work to be paid for by a special assessment, shall be let *except to a contractor, or contractors, who will so agree*."

This language of the law seems to be plain, explicit, and peremptory, but the contractors expect to circumvent it under the new doctrine laid down by the court, and that, too, in the face of their own written contracts, in which "they agree to make no claim against the city on account of special assessment, except from the collections of the same according to Section 17, Chapter 6, of the revised charter of said city."

In view of these recent decisions, the only safe recommendation I can make to your honorable body is, to direct all contracts revoked involving special assessments, and to recall all warrants outstanding for the collection of special assessments, and to put a stop to, once to all improvements being made on account of such assessments. Let us ascertain to a certainty the exact liability of the city in all condemnation proceedings for the widening, extending, or improving of streets, alleys, and sidewalks. No other course is safe or justifiable at this time, in the face of the recent and unlooked-for decisions of the Supreme Court.

WHAT PROPERTY-OWNERS MUST DO.

When the property-owners hereafter desire to have new streets laid out, or streets extended or widened, or graded, macadamized, or block-paved, let them be required to enter into an agreement with the city, waiving right of appeal, stay of judgment, or any claim on the city for damages in connection with such improvements. Require them also to make contracts, directly, with the contractors for the work to be done and materials furnished for improving their streets, alleys, and sidewalks, in order that the contractors shall have no pretence of claim against the city for work done for the special benefit of individuals.

There are no funds in the Treasury now, nor likely to be, for a long time, with which to pay for street extensions or widenings, or pavings, and the city is prohibited from borrowing money and adding to the municipal debt, for these or any other purposes. It will be all the city can possibly do, to keep the present improved streets in repair and clean all the streets in this wide-spread city.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The lavish expenditure heretofore indulged in by the Board of Public Works, Board of Education and other departments must be peremptorily terminated from the sheer force of necessity, if nothing else. The two or three millions a year obtained from the sale of bonds and added to the city debt, which was the pleasant practice, is forbidden in the future by the new constitution; and the two or three millions annually obtained from special assessments is prohibited by the Supreme Court. The only remaining source of revenue (with the exception of rents, licenses and the canal lien money) is from direct taxation on property according to valuation. The time has now come for the introduction of a rigid system of retrenchment in all branches of the municipal government. The "pay as you go" principle must now be adopted and adhered to.

There is nothing that will afford such financial relief to the city, at this time, as *retrenchment*. It is our surest resource, and better than any credit; we can draw upon it to a remarkable extent. When we borrow we must repay with interest, but when we *save* an expense there is no debt created, and neither principal or interest to provide for.

The fire-fiend came like a thief in the night and caught our municipal government living in excess of its income, with a loose discipline in some departments, inefficiency in others, and extravagance in all. It will be no easy matter to reform the luxurious tastes and expensive habits of the past or to enforce in the future, close economy upon independent boards accountable in effect to nobody and accustomed to have the use of all the money they desired. But the Common Council has some power left under our singular charter, to hold the purse-strings and impose restrictions and limitations on expenditures, and to force down the cost of supporting a municipal government within the tax-paying ability of our crippled people, and I pledge myself to aid you in this duty to the full extent of the small fragment of executive power left in the hands of the Mayor under our peculiar charter.

DISCHARGE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS AND REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

There should be, in my opinion, a complete overhauling of all expenditures in all the departments of the city, with a view of ascertaining wherein and to what extent reductions can be made. I am persuaded that the services of hundreds of persons now on the pay-rolls can be dispensed with and their salaries saved to the Treasury; and that a multitude of expenses can be lopped off without detriment to the public interests.

This is no time for the city to support supernumeraries or retain sinecures, or keep on its pay-rolls more employes than it has work for, when 75,000 of our worthy and industrious citizens are burnt out of house and business, wintering in sheds and barracks erected by the money of strangers, and subsisting on the charities of sympathizers, and when the ability to pay taxes is limited to the remnants of property undevoured by the fire.

INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED.

In view of the existing state of things, I recommend the appointment of a special committee, whose duty it shall be to make a searching investigation into the details of the municipal service, for the purpose of ascertaining where it is possible to retrench expenses; and, in this connection, I would suggest the advisability of reducing all salaries over which the charter gives you control, to the extent of about 20 per cent, for the period of one year. I am of the opinion that the members of the different boards, appreciating its necessity, will cheerfully co-operate in making the proposed reduction, which would save the Treasury at least half a million of dollars.

If I comprehend the meaning of the recent municipal election, one of its chief purposes was to secure the reforms and economies which I have named, and the people will be bitterly disappointed and indignant if they are not fairly carried out.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTIONS.

For several years past good men have witnessed with grave apprehensions the alarming deterioration of integrity in municipal administration, and a feeling of despondency and almost despair came over them. Honesty seemed to have departed from the majority of those holding places of trust or honor. In some cities knavish combinations of unscrupulous partisans had seized upon the municipal government by foul and corrupt means, and then rioted in profligate expenditure. Taxes increased alarmingly. Municipal indebtedness swelled frightfully. The earnings of the people were rapidly transferred to the possession of the rulers, and their property was being hopelessly mortgaged at the same time. The desperate, vicious, and criminal classes were placed on the city pay-rolls, and sinecure offices for satellites were created by the thousand. Such, at least, has been the experience of the commercial emporium of the nation. The evil example of the New York municipal rule infected, to greater or less degree, all the municipal governments in the Union. Did Chicago wholly escape from the contamination? Can it be shown by the increase of our taxation or funded debt? I fear not.

But rascality, sooner or later, oversteps all bounds of shame, neglects to cover its tracks, and suddenly stands exposed and confounded by an indignant and plundered community. This was the result in New York, where the citizens, impelled by the instincts of self-preservation, arose *en masse* and overthrew their thievish rulers. A portion of the same tidal wave seems to have reached this city, and it would be well for those entrusted with the imposition of taxes, and the expenditure of public money, to be admonished as to its warning significance.

When the municipal rulers of a city are sober, upright, and honest men, and discharge their duties with integrity and dignity, they set an irresistible example for good before their fellow-citizens which powerfully quickens and promotes common honesty and fair dealing among all classes. A municipal government that practices economy and honesty encourages the same virtues among the masses, promotes contentment, and discourages the growing evil called "irregularity in accounts." If municipal heads of boards want their authority respected, they must respect themselves, and show by their actions that they are worthy of the respect of their subordinates. Every official should, in honor, serve the people as faithfully and faithfully as he would serve himself. A high-minded or honorable man entrusted with office will be more scrupulously careful in handling the money of his fellow-citizens than in expending his own. It is the duty of the Government of Chicago to set a good and and pure example, not only before its own citizens, but before the other municipal governments of the Union. The perpetuity of the nation itself depends upon the character of the municipalities. If they break down by vice and dishonesty, the national edifice will crumble to the dust.

COMBUSTIBLE CHARACTER OF THE CITY.

No more important questions can engage your attention than those of the future fire limits, and a reliable supply of water for the extinguishment of fires. The first is in the nature of prevention, and the second of cure; and I shall briefly discuss them in the order of their importance. On the 9th of October more than 20,000 habitations and business places were destroyed by fire in a single day. So enormous a loss of property in so incredibly short space of time, finds no parallel in the history of conflagrations. It is not difficult to explain the cause of this sudden and tremendous destruction of property. There was no other city upon the face of the earth where all the conditions for such a disaster could be found in equal perfection. To begin with, the city of Chicago is situated on the lake border of a boundless prairie, swept continually by high winds. It contained 60,000 pine-built structures, and a few thousand of brick or stone. The prevailing winds of the autumn are invariably from the west and southwest. The solidly built parts of the city, and containing the most values, lay to the eastward of the combustible portions and were completely flanked and commanded by them. Each year the wooden parts of the city have filled up thicker and thicker with the most inflammable of all building materials, viz: pine. For miles square there was little but pine structures, pine sidewalks, pine planing mills, manufactures of pine and pine lumber yards.

A hot, parching, southwestern gale of many days duration had absorbed every particle of moisture from the vast aggregation of pine, of which the city was mainly constructed, and reduced it to the condition of tinder. A fire broke out in the night in the heart of this combustible material; the furious wind spread it quickly and swept it onward resistlessly. When the storm of fire reached the South Branch it had acquired such strength and volume as to leap over it as though it were a tiny rivulet. It fed on the dry pine tenements on its line of march and spreading right and left, swept everything before it with the besom of destruction, until it died out for lack of more pine to devour.

What lesson should this cruel visitation teach us? Shall we regard it as one of fortuitous occurrence which only happens at long intervals and is beyond human foresight or control? Such a conclusion constitutes our great future danger. A blind, unreasoning infatuation in favor of pine for outside walls, and pine covered with paper and tar for roofs, has possession of many of our people. It is thought to be cheaper than any other building material, when, in point of fact, it is the dearest stuff, all things considered, that can be used. It is short-lived; rots out in a few years; rapidly becomes shabby in appearance, and of all building substances is the most incendiary. There is no economy whatever in erecting tenements of pine. The difference in first cost between it and brick is not to exceed 15 or 20 per cent, and this saving at the outset is soon lost in higher rates of insurance; larger consumption of fuel; more doctors' bills; incessant repairs, and greater discomfort. The value of real property is reduced, and its advance retarded by the presence of unsightly, decaying, and combustible wooden structures, and the owners are unable to procure loans on such property on terms satisfactory, either as to time, amount, or rates of interest.

If we rebuild the city with this dangerous material, we have a moral certainty, at no distant day, of a recurrence of the late catastrophe. The chances of future destruction increase exactly in proportion to the multiplication of combustible structures on a given space. The sirocco blast from the southwest visits us every year. We have strong winds at nearly all times from the west. All the conditions for great fires are, therefore, constantly present in the dry season. With our present mode of supplying water, there is never an adequate quantity at the point of need to combat and promptly overcome a great fire. But no supply is sufficient to quench a fire, with twenty minutes' start, among thousands of tinder-box structures, and propelled by an autumn gale in time of drought.

WHAT THE FUTURE FIRE-LIMITS SHOULD BE.

Can there be any doubt as to our duty in view of these conditions and considerations? It seems to me it is obvious and imperative. Those who are intrusted with the management of public affairs should take such measures as shall render the recurrence of a like calamity morally impossible. The outside walls and the roof of every building, to be hereafter erected within the limits of Chicago, should be composed of materials as incombustible as brick, stone, iron, concrete or slate. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. So the preservation of the city is the highest duty of its rulers. Except for the most temporary uses, I am unalterably opposed, from this time forward, to the erection of a single wooden building within the limits of Chicago.

The fire-limits, in my opinion, should be made co-extensive with the boundaries of the city, and when the latter are extended, so should be the former. There is no line that can be drawn with safety within those limits.

Any inner fire-line will occasion endless discontent, and will forever be assailed and broken. Draw it anywhere inside of the city limits, and it will be continually forced inward, and shrink back toward its old and useless boundaries. No satisfactory or logical reason can ever be given to interested persons why those next to and within the line should be prohibited from erecting incendiary structures, while their neighbors on the opposite side of the street or alley are permitted to indulge in that dangerous luxury. Either let us forbid the construction of those buildings which tend to jeopardize the city, or allow all citizens an equal privilege to burn down their neighbors. This is a land of equal rights and privileges, and the rule in regard to incendiary structures should also be equal and uniform. I can see no other way of securing the safety of the city and satisfying the citizens, than by treating all alike, and extending the fire limits to the city boundaries. Special privileges are odious in a republican country.

In view of all the circumstances, I recommend that your honorable body proceed to frame and perfect a fire ordinance that will give security and permanence to the future city. The existing wooden structures will gradually disappear by the ravages of fire and decay, and the desire to replace them with permanent edifices. In a few years we can have a city solid and safe, durable and beautiful. The enactment of a fire-limits ordinance, comprehending the entire city, will add tens of millions to its credit abroad, and greatly appreciate the value of its realty at home. It is the wisest financial measure that can be enacted.

AN INDEPENDENT SUPPLY OF WATER FOR FIRES.

The future safety of the city demands a better and more reliable supply of water for the extinguishment of fires than is afforded by the existing system. This fact was painfully demonstrated in the late calamity. When the pumping works succumbed, not a gallon of water could be procured by the Fire Department or the citizens with which to fight the fire, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of houses perished in consequence thereof. The city should not be left wholly dependent on those machines, because they are subject to many contingencies in addition to that which disabled them. Boilers may explode and ruin the engines, or cut off the supply of steam; some of the machinery may give way while the other engines are idle, awaiting repairs; valves may fail; a main may burst from over-pressure, or other cause; fire may again invade the works, or something else may happen at the critical moment, which may again leave the Fire Department helpless and the city a prey to the unpitying element.

The topography of the city forbids an elevated reservoir of capacity and pressure sufficient for the extinguishment of serious fires, such as they have in Montreal, New York, Pittsburgh, and other cities. But a simple, cheap, and reliable substitute can be found in the construction of a system of subterranean reservoirs, one at every street crossing in the densely-built portions of the city, and at greater distances apart in the more sparsely built parts. These reservoirs may be connected by earthen pipes such as are used for sewerage purposes, of adequate diameter, and supplied with water by artesian wells placed at proper distances apart. The water from all the wells in each division of the city would thus be connected and made to flow into any reservoir from which the fire engines might be drawing water. A dozen artesian wells in either division of the city would supply water faster than the whole department in action could consume it. The stock of water in the reservoirs themselves would be invaluable in great emergencies.

Only one engine can draw water from a fire-hydrant, and the others usually have to go long distances to find hydrants, and their delivery-power is greatly diminished by distance and friction of water in the hose, while the hose itself is burst and destroyed in great quantities at every severe combat with fire. But from each of the proposed reservoirs several engines could draw water, and thus, at short range, concentrate an irresistible discharge upon the fire and quickly master it.

Artesian water is so warm that it would never freeze in the pipes, however shallow they were laid, nor in the reservoirs, because the perpetual influx of the warm water would always keep the temperature above the freezing point. The outflow of this water to the North Division and in the northern part of the West Division could be conducted into the North Branch of the Chicago River, and materially aid in its purification, without expense to the city. In other portions of the town, surplus water could be run into the street sewers, thereby saving the expense of "flushing" them, as now practised. In the season of street sprinkling, the watering wagons could obtain water from the Artesian fountains, thereby leaving a larger supply for domestic purposes. There are various other uses to which the waste water might advantageously be put, not necessary here to enumerate.

The cost of the proposed supply of auxiliary water would be insignificant when compared with its value in preserving property and adding to the safety of the city. The *annual saving of insurance*, resulting from this independent water supply, would probably exceed the first cost of procuring it. Bounteous Nature has placed under our feet, within easy reach, this fountain of water, awaiting our bidding to pour forth. Have we the enterprise and sagacity to utilize it? But I refer the further consideration of this important subject to the wisdom of your honorable body. Perhaps some better plan to accomplish the end in view—the safety of the city from destruction by fire—will be suggested by yourselves and carried into effect. But we must be admonished by the bitter and terrible experience of the past never again to depend exclusively on our pumping works for a sure and adequate supply of water for the reduction of a great conflagration.

CONCLUSION.

There are other important subjects to which I would call your attention were this communication not already too long. But I found it impossible to discuss the extraordinary condition of things in which the fire has placed the City Government in the brief space usually occupied by a Mayor's inaugural. In concluding I point with pride and admiration to the gigantic efforts our whole people are putting forth to rise from the ruins, and rebuild Chicago. The money value of their losses can hardly be calculated. But who can compute the aggregate of anguish, distress, and suffering they have endured and must yet endure? These wounds are still sore and agonizing, though they have been greatly alleviated by the prompt, generous, and world wide charities that have been poured out for their succor and relief; and I claim in their behalf that they are showing themselves worthy the benefactions received. They have faced their calamity with noble fortitude and unflinching courage. Repining or lamentation is unheard in our midst, but hope and [illegible] are everywhere exhibited and expressed. All are inspired with an ambition to prove to the world that they are worthy of its sympathy, and dare and endure, and to show how bravely they can encounter disaster, how quickly repair losses and restore Chicago to her high rank among the great cities of the earth.

Happily there is that left which fire cannot consume—habits of industry and self reliance, personal integrity, business aptitude, mechanical skill, and unconquerable will. These created what the flames devoured, and these can speedily recreate more than was swept away. Under free institutions, good government, and the blessing of Providence, all losses will soon be repaired, all misery caused by the fire assuaged, and a prosperity greater than ever dreamt of will be achieved in a period so brief that the rise will astonish mankind even more than the fall, of Chicago.

THE EXECUTED COMMUNISTS.

Colonel Nathaniel Rossel.

Colonel Nathaniel Rossel, who was shot yesterday, in pursuance of the sentence pronounced by the French Military Commission, was born in 1841, in France, and entered the army at early age. He joined an engineer corps, and, having evinced decided ability, he was promoted rapidly, and had attained the rank of Captain when only in his 26th year. He was stationed at Metz, where, in addition to his military duties, he acted as Professor of Grammar in the Education League organized in that city. He remained at Metz during the Franco-German war, and was a zealous, faithful officer. He once tried to pass through the German lines disguised as a peasant, but was captured. But he acted the part of a peasant so well that he escaped being shot, and was sent back to the city. When, at the close of October, 1870, Bazaine surrendered Metz, Rossel was enraged almost to madness, and endeavored to cause an uprising against the Germans. Failing in the attempt, he fled in peasant's attire, crossed the German lines, and through the ranks of the French prisoners, and reached Chatel-St.-Germain, whence he continued his journey, while the rain was falling in torrents, to Luxemburg, and thence into Belgium.

Undismayed by the disasters befalling the French arms, Rossel hastened to England, and thence proceeded to Tours, where he joined M. Gambetta, who gave him the rank of Colonel, and sent him to the North to report on the state of the fortified towns, and act as Chief of Engineers at the Camp of Nevers. When he learned of the treaty of peace he declared he would fight in the ranks of those opposed to it; and, on learning of the revolt in Paris, on the 18th of March, 1871, he promptly offered his services to the insurgents. He was placed in command of the Legion of the Seventeenth Arrondissement; but his zeal in establishing discipline displeased the committee in control, and he was placed under arrest on the 2d of April. Finding about this time that Felix Pyat had violently assailed him in his journal, he went to the office, and remained there half the night, waiting to chastise Pyat, who, however, never came. Rossel was soon released, and was appointed Chief of Staff by General Cluseret, the Communist Minister of War. He next acted for about four days as President of the Military Court, a body charged with the trial of persons disaffected toward the Commune, and then was named Minister of War. In this latter capacity he showed great zeal and activity; and, while other leaders were ready to betray their associates, Rossel remained faithful. His services, however, did not secure him from the displeasure of the fickle Communist authorities, for, on the 10th of April, a decree was issued, again placing him under arrest. He managed, with his former good fortune, to escape, and remained in security until June 7, when, after the fall of Paris, he was captured by the government authorities.

At the time of his arrest, Rossel was disguised as an overseer of the Eastern Railroad, and had even provided himself a letter from an officer of the company, introducing him to another official. He was tried on the charge of desertion, and for complicity in the acts of the Commune. During his trial he behaved with great dignity, and heard the sentence of death pronounced without betraying the least emotion. Owing to some informality, the sentence was annulled, and he was granted a new trial, which also resulted in his conviction. He heard his sentence of death pronounced against him with the same firmness as before. In the interval during his imprisonment he wrote a work on the reorganization of the French army, which was pronounced a very able treatise. Great sympathy was expressed for Rossel, and very earnest appeals were made for his pardon, especially from Metz, where he was very popular. The French residents in the United States were particularly active in preparing petitions, and sending telegrams in advance to President Thiers. The *Franco Messager Americain* of this city day after day contained long lists of names sent on to be added to the petition for Rossel's pardon.

Theopile Charles Ferre.

Theopile Charles Ferre, who was shot yesterday with the other Communists at Versailles, was only in his 25th year. During the closing years of the Imperial Government he was known as an ardent Republican, and was conspicuous in 1868 at the Baudin demonstration. He was elected in March last a member of the Commune of the Eighteenth Arrondissement, and also a member of the Committee of Public Safety. It is alleged that he was present at the summary trial of General Lecomte, and loudly demanded the General's execution. In May he was appointed Procurator of the Commune, in which capacity he effected several arrests, and carried out arbitrary sentences. He was next appointed a delegate to the Prefecture of Police, and, as such, suppressed numerous journals, and signed the death sentence of many persons. He was, it is also alleged, concerned in setting fire to the Police Headquarters, and went to La Roquette Prison to order the execution of the hostages. He also caused prisoners to be released, who, when supplied by him with arms and ammunition, massacred many persons imprisoned by the Commune, including 66 gendarmes. Ferre was placed upon trial under the following indictment: 1. For having participated as a member of the Commune in a plot to overturn the government. 2. For destroying and ordering to be destroyed several public buildings. 3. For having provoked and ordered the assassination of the hostages. 4. For having usurped public functions. 5. For ordering arbitrary arrests. He was found guilty by the Military Commission and sentenced to death.

"Webs of Woven Air."

The marvellous delicacy of touch possessed by the Indian women (says an English writer) counterbalances the inferiority of Indian cotton in weaving the fine and delicate muslins to which the names of Webs of Woven Air, Dew of Night, Running Waters, &c., are given by the natives. They now use the spinning wheel generally for the ordinary fabrics, but "the spindle still holds its place in the hands of the Hindoo woman when employed in spinning thread for the finer muslins. For these the Hindoo woman first cards her cotton with the jawbone of the *boalee* fish; she then separates the seeds by means of a small iron roller, worked backwards and forwards upon a flat board. An equally small bow is used for bringing it to the state of a downy fleece, which is made up into small rolls, to be held in the hand during the process of spinning. The apparatus required for this consists of a delicate iron spindle, having a small ball of clay attached to it in order to give it a sufficient weight in turning, and imbedded in a little clay there is a piece of hard shell, on which the spindle turns with the least degree of friction."

Very great attention is paid to the temperature of the air during the process of spinning, and the spinners in the dry climate of the northwest of India actually work under ground to secure a moist and uniform atmosphere. The cheapness of English manufactured goods seems to have greatly depressed the cotton fabrics of India, but the fine muslins of the latter country yet maintain undisputed celebrity, and are valued as highly as ever. The Dacca muslins are the very finest of all. One of the best pieces which found its way to England was ten yards long by one yard wide; weighed only three ounces, two pennyweights, and could be passed through a very small ring.

FLOUR.

"PLANT'S EXTRA."

As some retail grocers are charging exorbitant prices for "PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR, we will hereafter fill orders, from FAMILIES, at $11, delivered to any part of the city. Price to the trade $10.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Exclusive Agents, Southwest corner Canal and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Campbell Printing Press

Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, No. 18 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings. For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

A full assortment. Dressed Flooring and Siding thoroughly seasoned, at low prices for cash—also 100 m shingles, at McMAKIN'S Mill, 334 and 335 State-st.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE

Insurance Agency.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston.

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets, after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COM'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

RIVER INSURANCE.

Merchants requiring insurance on the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers, can obtain certificate at the Marine and Fire Insurance Agency of

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $26,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 42 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.

Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,327,000.00.

"The First in the Field."

THE HOME

OF

Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital,	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago,

No. 17 Eldridge-court

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,

LOCAL AGENTS,

10 Eldridge-court.

Globe Ins. Company,

OF CHICAGO.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,

ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.

H. F. WALKER, President.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,

CHICAGO.

All parties that suffered loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.

JAMES LONG, Receiver, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 227 East Washington-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, and Dressed Hogs, for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

GEO. R. CLARKE,

Of the firm of H. Floyd Faulkner & Geo. R. Clarke, Architects, Boston, Mass., has opened an office, NO. 840 WABASH-AV., Where he is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, and superintendence for any buildings which may be entrusted to his care. He can, by the connection with his Eastern office, offer great facilities for the preparation of Plans, &c., and, by permission, would refer to the following gentlemen of this city: Messrs. Geo. P. Gore & Co.; Mr. Hale, of Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co.; Dr. L. D. Boone; Rev. Robert Collyer; Thomas Lord, of Messrs. Lord & Smith; C. B. Kirtland, of Messrs. Wesson, Kirtland & Ordway; Messrs. Claflin Brothers; John Dekoven, and others.

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS AND OILS,

PAGE & SPRAGUE,

306 and 308 Wabash-av.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI.

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

WAHL BROTHERS

Are now permanently located at 129 Michigan-av., where they are in full supply of all grades of

GLUE AND NEATSFOOT OIL.

Cash for Glue stock.

Colwell, Clark & Co.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Having an extensive Planing, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory in active operation, where are employed 100 men, and with a heavy stock of seasoned Lumber on hand, we are prepared to do contract work in Chicago with despatch; will take contracts, including masonry. We invite correspondence from parties desiring to build. COLWELL, CLARK & CO.

NORTHWESTERN

Horse Nail Company,

78 WEST VAN-BUREN-ST.

We take pleasure in advising the trade that we are again in complete running order. We shall run night and day, and shall exert ourselves to fill orders with all possible despatch. No change in prices.

A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

DR. W. H. BYFORD'S

Office is removed to

785 Wabash-av.,

CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST.

Geo. R. Noyes & Messinger,

441 and 443 Lake-st.,

Paper Flour Sacks, Plain and Printed. Wrapping Papers.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

A. F. OTTO,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

No. 201 Fifth-av. Residence, 75 Aberdeen-st.

DR. W. C. HUNT,

Office, 318 West Madison-st.

Residence, 637 West Monroe-st.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,

LOCATED

Corner Clark and Polk-sts.

Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.

H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,

Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago.	Partagas.
La Antiguedad.	Cabanas.
Flor del Fumar.	Figaro.
Flor del Laso.	Espanola.
C. Gonzales.	Henry Clay.
Aguila de Oro.	Ingenuidad.
Churruca.	Intimidad.
Upmann.	Rosalia.
Operas.	La Reserva.
Gloracion.	Aguila Universal.
Legitimidad.	Escepcion.
Murias.	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1 1871.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil, for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 16 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman Light-House Board.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Captains and Vessel Owners.

We will furnish dockage for vessels for the winter at South Chicago, and also storage for sails, &c., free of charge.

We have spacious accommodation, where vessels and property will not be exposed to damage from fire, and where repairs may be made. Harbor open and free for entrance. Address Capt. McDole, at South Chicago, or The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., at 360 Wabash-av. Owners will pay expenses of putting property in store and removing, but nothing for storage and dockage.

CALUMET AND CHICAGO

CANAL AND DOCK COMP'Y,

River-st., South Chicago, And 360 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SLEIGH BELLS!

SKATES! SKATES!

AT

J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

14 *North Canal-st.,*

Between Randolph and Lake sts.

TO LEASE.

That valuable corner opposite the Court House, southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts., 107 feet on Washington-st., by 180 on Clark.

CHAS. GOODMAN, N. W. cor. Clark & Washington

DOCK. DOCK. DOCK.

I would like to lease a Dock for a Term of Years, at a

LOW RATE.

Must Be Convenient to Depots.

Address, stating terms, location, &c., A B C, Tribune office.

LIVERY.

The only first-class Livery and Boarding Stable in the Burned District. A fine stock and best of accommodations for 20 to 30 boarders. Parties wishing to buy or sell will do well to call.

H. NEWTON & CO., 187 and 189 Washington-st.

RUPTURE.

The proof that Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss will cure Rupture is the testimony of those who have worn them and been cured. In use now over 18 years and has cured thousands of cases. These and all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for deformities, etc., accurately fitted by MARSH & BOWLES, Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-st.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 9th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that end), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

THE

CHICAGO DOCK CO.

is now prepared to receive on storage, at fair rates, in Warehouse "C," Flour, Pork, Lard, Hams, Sugar, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Stoves, and other merchandise.

Liberal advances procured on property in store.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary. N. CORWITH, President.

BURNT PAPER.

Writing Perfectly Restored.

The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our

INK DEVELOPER.

More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.

J. MORRIS & CO.

LUMBER.

A gentleman who has been in the lumber business in this city for the past ten years wishes a position in a good lumber firm, in the capacity of salesman, bookkeeper, or general business man; highest references as to character and capacity in any location. Address LUMBER, Tribune branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

Livery.

We having completed our new Stables on West Monroe-st., at 100 and 102, shall be pleased to furnish livery to our customers on reasonable terms.

WRIGHT BROTHERS.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice. Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK! ROBINSON & SON, 218 East Madison-st.

TO DENTISTS.

H. D. JUSTI'S Dental Depot is now located at 2 West Madison-st., between Sangamon and Morgan, where can be found a full and complete stock.

A. A. BARNES, Manager.

SHOW CASES.

Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1872.

Over 100 pages—printed in two colors, on superb Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants, and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and two Colored Plates. Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World. All for 10 cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter of the cost. 200,000 sold in 1871. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A limited number of Policies wanted this week for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 22 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

D. K. TENNEY, 484 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I will buy the claims of parties having settled at 25 cents. R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

PROOFS OF LOSS

Made and claims collected. Claims against Chicago companies prepared at very low prices.

J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, 125 West Washington-st.

FURS.

A GREAT "HIT" IN FURS!

Gay's Patent Muff.

Call and see it before purchasing your furs. I have a full line of all kinds of Furs that I am selling at manufacturers' cost, at my CHEAP AUCTION STORE, 62 West Madison-st. S. F. HAWLEY.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 101 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 165 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The communication read last night to the Common Council, by Mayor Medill, will undoubtedly command the careful attention of the tax-payers of this city. So far as he could collect the information, he estimates the financial condition of the city to be at present:

Bonded debt, December 1, 1871	$14,103,000
Less amounts in sinking fund	557,000
Net bonded debt	$13,546,000
Certificates of indebtedness	138,767
Unsettled claims for work on canal	253,000
Current expenses, November	290,000
Other items	45,000
Total debt	$14,232,767
Estimate for expenses until April 1, 1872	$1,141,000

The amount of money in the Treasury to the credit of the several funds is $1,556,338, of which the city has borrowed and used $1,144,186, and has appropriated $140,000 for repairs to the Water Works, leaving as the actual cash balance in the Treasury $272,152.

The taxes for 1871 will not be collected until April, 1872, and this is part of the vicious system of having the expenditures substantially made one year in advance of the collection of taxes, and, in the meantime, carrying on the City Government with borrowed money. This practice of anticipating the revenue has gone on until, at last, the whole year's revenue is required to pay loans, the proceeds of which have been expended. Expenditures are one year ahead of the appropriations and the revenue.

Of the money refunded by the State $105,000 has already been received, and $645,000 more is expected shortly. From this fund there is to be paid the January interest on the city debt, amounting to $486,610, and the remainder, $159,000, will be needed to pay bridge builders and the police force. The additional receipts from the State during the next two years will meet the accruing interest on the debt, and defray the particular expenses to which the fund has to be applied.

The municipal losses of property by the fire, including buildings of all kinds, sidewalks, Water Works, &c., are stated to amount to $2,509,180. The Mayor recites the losses of papers and records by the several departments, but, with the exception of tax warrants in the office of the City Collector, the loss is not irreparable. The estimate of revenue to be collected from the annual levy for 1871, after abating the valuations of property where the improvements have been destroyed, is $2,282,000; but from this must be deducted the delinquent list, and the taxes of those who will appeal to the courts from the assessments. The Mayor calls attention, in strong terms, to the constantly growing number of citizens who resort to this proceeding to escape taxation, thereby greatly embarrassing the revenues, and increasing the burdens of other tax-payers.

The Mayor also calls attention to a series of recent decisions in the Supreme Court, by which special assessments are made a hazardous proceeding, so far as the city is concerned. Under these decisions, any person whose property is assessed for benefits, or who is awarded damages, may appeal, whether because of general defect in the proceedings or special injustice in his case. If the appeal be sustained, it not only vitiates the assessment, so far as the property of the appellant is concerned, but altogether. In cases where special assessments have been in part collected, and found defective as to certain property, the whole assessment is void, and there can be no reassessment as to the portion which has not paid the tax. It has been intimated, though not decided, by the court, that, in all such cases, the contractor who has performed the work may recover from the city the uncollected balance due him, and it has also been suggested that, in cases where special assessments have been set aside, those who have paid the tax may also recover what they have paid. Under these circumstances, the Mayor advises the utmost caution in the matter of ordering any further special assessments for any purpose. In the meantime, property-holders desiring street improvements are advised to make agreements waiving all rights of appeal, etc., and to make their own contracts for the work and material, thus leaving the city free of all liability in the premises. The city can make no such improvements from its general fund. Whatever revenue it may have will be needed to keep the present improved streets clean and in repair.

The combustible character of the buildings of the city to which the conflagration may be so clearly attributed, is commented upon in reference to the propriety of forbidding the construction hereafter of any building within the city whose outer walls are of wood. He advises that the fire limits within which there should be no wooden structure, shall be co-extensive with the city.

The Mayor, as an additional precaution, recommends a supply of water independent of that furnished by the pumping works. He points out forcibly the constant danger of an interruption of the present water supply. An accident to the pumping works would leave Chicago without a drop of water in the fire-plugs. He advises the construction of numerous reservoirs to be fed by the water from artesian wells. These would furnish an unfailing supply of water, would be inexpensive, and would always be available.

The Mayor closes his message with a strong expression of his faith in the future prosperity of the city—a prosperity which, instead of being materially retarded or lessened by the fire, will, from that reason, if wise counsels be observed, be increased to a degree that will astonish mankind even more than the destruction which occurred in October.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade is to be held at St. Louis, commencing to-morrow. Among the matters presented in the official programme are the resolutions of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in favor of the improvement of the levees of the Mississippi River, by a national guarantee of the bonds of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, to the extent of $25,000,000; the resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal by the General Government; of the Dubuque Board of Trade in favor of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement by the same agency; and of the Baltimore Board of Trade in favor of the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The question of warehouse receipts, and the methods of giving greater security to them, is brought forward by the Executive Council.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade offer a resolution on the shipbuilding question, proposing to ask Congress to grant a bounty upon all materials of American growth entering into the construction of vessels built in the United States, equal to the amount of duties which would have been paid upon such articles if they had been imported. The Boston Board of Trade offer a resolution on the same subject, but of the opposite tenor. They call for the abatement of all unnecessary taxes on shipbuilding materials and declare themselves opposed to the granting of bounties or subsidies.

Canadian reciprocity, and the Canadian canals, are brought forward for consideration by the Executive Council.

The Newark Board of Trade call for the repeal of the duty on lumber, since "such duty only tends to put a higher price on our domestic lumber to the great injury of the masses, and to the benefit only of the few who are proprietors of the timber lands in the lumber States."

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange ask for such a reduction of taxes that the aggregate amount raised each year shall be no more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, the interest on the public debt, and $50,000,000 to be applied to the extinction of the principal of the debt.

The same body sends in a set of resolutions virtually committing the National Board of Trade against a resumption of specie payments either now or at any future time.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the other hand, request that a plan may be prepared and submitted to Congress "for the early resumption of specie payments." The Boston Board of Trade offer a similar resolution.

The Executive Council offer a resolution declaring that the issuing of scrip dividends and the watering of stock by incorporated companies are pernicious customs, and that measures should be taken to prevent the same.

The Boston Board of Trade offer a resolution on the tariff question, with a view "to check monopoly and encourage healthy competition in trade and manufactures, and to facilitate the mutually profitable exchange of products between us and other nations."

The Milwaukee Board of Trade call for the repeal of State laws which restrict insurance companies in the investment of their funds, to the States in which they are incorporated.

The proceedings of the board will be looked for with much interest by the commercial bodies represented in it, and by the public generally. The subject of most importance to this city is that relating to Canadian reciprocity and the Canadian canals. We trust that the representatives of our Board of Trade will use their best endeavors to secure an expression of opinion favorable to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such an expression would be of the greatest service to the party in Canada which is urging the speedy enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and would undoubtedly hasten the early completion of these works.

SUMNER AND CAMERON.

The Senate of the United States has an opportunity, at the opening of its present session, to do a decent and graceful act, the omission of which would certainly be a cause for general mortification and regret. We allude to the restoration of Senator Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The circumstances of Mr. Sumner's displacement from this committee in March last are still fresh in the minds of the people. Mr. Sumner, the man who, of all the members of the Senate, was confessedly the most competent to discharge the duties of the Chairmanship of the committee named, was deposed from that place, after years of satisfactory and exemplary service, on a pretext which was not only paltry and ridiculous in itself, but exceedingly dangerous in its logical consequences. The Senate, without respect to party or personal bias, acknowledged that Senator Sumner possessed peculiar qualifications for the charge of foreign affairs in that body. Everybody acknowledged his patriotism and his honesty. Everybody acknowledged that he was a man of comprehensive intellect and studious habits, and that he was thoroughly versed in the principles of international law, and other branches of information which went to qualify him pre-eminently for the duties of his post. But he was deposed by a bare majority of the caucus of Republican members—not because he had failed in any respect of the qualifications which had led to his original appointment to the duties of the Chairmanship; not because there was another Senator of superior qualifications whom it was proper that the Senate should place in that position; but simply because there he had opposed the San Domingo job and had had some sort of a difficulty with the Secretary of State.

The majority in the Senate had no more self-respect than to yield to the clamor of certain cringing politicians who insisted that it would be an insult to the President, or a censure upon the administration, or something of that sort, if the Senate should decline to do Mr. Fish's bidding, and hand to the President the head of Sumner in a charger. And so Sumner was turned out; and, to aggravate the mortification of the event, his place was filled by a Senator whose name had become synonymous with political corruption—and not upon any mere idle gossip either—for Simon Cameron's character had been known nine years ago, when his practices, while Secretary of War, led to a resolution of unqualified censure from the National House of Representatives. And when, in deference to the popular indignation, Cameron was kicked out of Lincoln's Cabinet, few men would have been so bold as to predict that he would ever be returned to the United States Senate—much less that, within nine years he would be triumphing over Charles Sumner in that body, through the instrumentality of the machinery of a party which claims to be the party of reform and rectitude, and the sworn foe to simony of all kinds. The first of these events would not have happened—Simon Cameron would not have been restored, after his condign disgrace, to one of the highest offices in the land—except through the workings of a system of bribery and fraud no less nefarious than that of Tammany, over which the nation has lately become so justly indignant; and the other shame would not have been perpetrated if Senators had not forgotten the dignity and welfare of the nation, and the fair name of the Republican party in their zeal to "endorse the administration," as some said, or to "stand by the caucus," as others phrased it.

Under the influence of such unworthy considerations, Mr. Sumner was stripped of his functions as the head of the Foreign Committee of the Senate, to clothe withal this Simon Cameron. This was an act which we can hardly believe the Senate is now disposed to repeat or confirm. Do the Republican majority in the Senate wish to endorse, in Cameron's re-election to the head of this committee, the principles of which Cameron is now, probably the most conspicuous remaining apostle? Do they wish to give the lie to the fair professions which they have been making in behalf of a Civil Service Reform, by giving the place of honor in their body to Simon Cameron. Do they wish to disgrace this country in the eyes of other nations by bringing in contact with their diplomatic agents the most unfavorable representative of the worst school of American politics? Do they wish to cripple and stultify the action of the Senate upon the important foreign questions now pending, or likely to arise during the present session, by entrusting the preparation of these matters to a man utterly destitute of the necessary qualifications? Do they wish to fasten upon the Republican party, on the eve of a Presidential election, the odium of all that is implied in thus elevating to the gaze of the world so shameful a representative as Cameron, at the same time striking down a statesman so identified with the worthy deeds of the Republican party as Charles Sumner? If not, the opportunity is now come for adopting a wiser course. The Senate Committees are revised at the beginning of each session, so that there is, fortunately, no obstacle to rectifying at once the grand mistake—nay, the disgraceful outrage—of last March.

Since the fire which destroyed the Court House buildings and their contents, the City Government has surrendered the temporary use of the High School buildings to the courts and county officers, and closed the High School for the present. Immediately after the fire, the Board of Public Works set about erecting a plain but capacious brick structure on the site of the South Division reservoir, and, by pushing the work with commendable energy, have it now nearly ready for occupancy. It will afford accommodations for nearly all the city departments and offices, including a hall for the Common Council. But we regret to state that the Board of Supervisors have made no provision nor taken any steps to provide accommodations for the courts and county officers, who continue to occupy the High School buildings to the exclusion of the scholars and teachers thereof. But something should be done at once as it will take a long period to rebuild the Court House buildings. We are assured that if another story were added to the city building on the reservoir lot, it would afford space enough for all the Courts, the Recorder of Deeds, County Treasurer, and other county officers, including a room for the new Board of County Commissioners, and that the cost of this proposed addition will be quite moderate. If this were done, all the city and county offices would again be brought into contiguity, to the great convenience of the two municipal governments, and, more especially, to that of the public. We suggest that the Council authorize a committee to immediately confer with the Board of County Commissioners on the subject, and propose to them that the Board of Public Works be instructed to proceed forthwith to add another story on the city building, for the use of the county, the cost thereof to be paid by the county; and, upon the completion of this improvement, the county to vacate the High School buildings, in order that the school may be reopened immediately thereafter.

The New York *Evening Post* reprints from its own columns of January 21, 1858, a string of rhymes by Oakey Hall, now Mayor of New York,—unless he has resigned and fled as many are expecting him to do. These verses, commenting on the wickedness of the times (even then), speaks regretfully of the times,

(When only honesty could dare
To seek the Mayoralty chair,
And only worth could fill it—
Like Tiemann, whom our humble share
Tried on the town to billet):

—the author, little thinking, probably that he would himself be one day a worse disgrace to the Mayoralty chair than any of his scaly predecessors. He also descants of municipal extravagance.

"Not quite ten millions is our tax,
And city morals are so lax
That sport of crime is made,"

chants the upright Oakey, not dreaming that he who then lamented a tax of ten millions would soon be instrumental in raising that tax to twenty millions or more, with thirty millions or so charged up each year in the shape of bonded debt. Oakey proceeds to moralize that the thing must be cured right away:

Else Gotham will but reap the ills
Which came to Rome's own regal hills
When, rotten to their core,
They hushed the anthems of the free,
And sunk in vice and luxury,
Imperial Rome no more!

All of which constitutes an interesting literary relic, and shows that it is easier to be virtuous in poetry than in prose.

If anything were needed to bring the lavish distribution of college degrees into contempt, a recent exposure in England fills the bill. An advertisement appeared in the London *Times*, offering to obtain any kind of degrees, and the editor of the *Weekly Review*, representing himself as a Presbyterian clergyman, answered, asking the terms. In reply, he received a letter, stating that the degrees were obtainable from Germany and the United States. From the German Universities the Ph. D. and the D. D., but not the LL.D., were issued. The application has to be in Latin, also an outline of the applicant's life, and a treatise on any subject. The whole expense is £25. The D. D. does not require such high qualifications, though the cost is £40. The broker thus writes:

> The other course is from America, and I am connected with a university in one of its principal cities, from which all recognized degrees are obtainable, including those you have mentioned—namely, Ph. D., LL. D., and D. D. Satisfaction of qualification must be given, but this is accepted by testimonial, reference, and position of the candidate. As the settled pastor of a Christian church, there would be no difficulty in your case. The fees for general degrees are 15 guineas, an extra registration fee of 2 guineas being required for degrees that convey the title of Doctor. I shall be glad to hear from you, and to arrange for an interview if necessary. Each degree has its appropriate hood. I remain, Rev. sir, yours faithfully, LL. D.

It will be seen that the American degrees are less expensive, and more easily obtained than the German ones. The broker acknowledges his connection with an university in this country. Will not somebody furnish the name of that university?

With the inauguration of the new City Government the Hon. R. B. Mason retires from the position of Mayor, and lays down what is at best a thankless and ill-compensated office. He accepted the place with reluctance, and he leaves it with satisfaction, for he can truly say that no act of his has brought dishonor upon the office, or upon himself. He has performed his duties faithfully, and with good judgment, and with an eye single to the public good. It was inevitable that during, and immediately after, the great fire railing accusations should be heaped upon the Mayor, and upon everybody who happened to be in a position of authority. When the painful excitement had passed away it was remembered that Mayor Mason did not build the city; that he did not set it on fire; that, under the peculiar laws now in force, he had no control over the Police and Fire Department; and that, even if he had had such control, he could not have put out the fire.

Mr. Mason retires from office with the respect and esteem of all good citizens.

The Chicago *Times'* New York correspondent is apparently a very knowing individual on all topics; but he is particularly rich on the subject of the Washburn family. He informs the readers of that paper that General C. C. Washburn, Governor-elect of Wisconsin, "has not yet resigned his seat in Congress," and that he will doubtless serve until after the holidays, "as he gets his mileage and salary up to that time, which is a great inducement." Knowing, as we do, that General Washburn has never been a member of the present Congress, we should not have believed this of General Washburn if we had seen it anywhere else except in the *Times*. To hold on to an office which a man never had, all for the sake of the mileage, is an act which shows, we suppose, the cold-blooded rapacity of this member of the Washburn family.

It will be remembered that last year a great ado was had over an appeal by the Evangelical Union of Europe, of which certain Americans were made the spokesmen, to the Emperor of Russia, in behalf of some of his subjects of the Lutheran Church, who were said to be the subjects of religious persecution. Prince Gortschakoff quietly declined receiving any suggestion that the Emperor did not know how to administer his own government. The Russian papers, however, complain that the Americans have permitted themselves to be deceived as to the facts. They represent that religious liberty is not in the least violated; on the contrary, that all that the Russian Government has done is to interfere to prevent the old German-Lutheran aristocracy of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland from oppressing the lower classes, who belong to the Greek Church.

Mr. Joseph Medill, having been elected to the office of Mayor of Chicago, and intending to give his whole time to the duties of the position, has resigned his editorial connection with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, such resignation to continue during the period of his administration. The public will, therefore, understand that he is not responsible for what appears in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and that THE TRIBUNE is not responsible for the City Government. We shall hold ourselves as free to criticise the administration of the public affairs of this city as we were while Mr. Mason filled the office of Mayor; and Mr. Medill, it is to be presumed, will be governed in his official action by his sense of duty, regardless of the opinions of THE TRIBUNE in that behalf.

We are informed that the demand upon the Relief Society for coal is very large,—as high as four hundred tons a day. Illinois soft coal is the kind wanted. Contributions of coal will be thankfully received.

—The Czar of Russia has permitted the Sisters of Mercy to practise medicine.

—Berlin boasts of not less than twenty women physicians who have acquired reputation and independence in their profession. Most of them are of the homœpathic and eclectic schools of medicine.

—At a wedding which took place recently in Gotham the bridal party, evidently thinking more of themselves than the sensation they were creating, walked out of the church before the minister had pronounced the blessing over them, leaving him with outstretched hands and an astonished look on his face as they hurried down the aisle.

—Pittsburgh papers are rejoicing over an invention to rid that smoky city of its greatest nuisance. A man has invented a small iron apparatus which, attached to stoves and ranges, consumes all the smoke and gas. As no soot is made it will be impossible also for chimneys to catch fire.

THE NATION.

Annual Message of President Grant to Congress.

Our Foreign Relations—The Department Reports.

Ku-Kluxism—Recommended Removal of Disabilities.

The Mormon Question—The Indian Peace Policy.

Suggested Diminution in Tariff and Internal Revenue Taxation.

Civil Service Reform—The Public Lands—The Government Buildings at Chicago.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that, during the past year, success has generally attended the effort to execute all the laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been, not to inquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their special intent, and enforce them accordingly.

DISASTERS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements, in loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far toward alleviating the distresses occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of the men, women, and children whose suffering they have relieved.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, and liable, at any time, to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men, maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword.

I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded, since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law, for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals, on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equality to the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on the recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

GERMANY.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and the Consul at Paris, and the various Consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American republics. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States.

AUSTRIA.

The ratifications of the Consular and naturalization connections with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged.

ITALY.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change.

The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

SPAIN.

The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a Mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the Allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

RUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire, on the part of his government, to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that, on our side, we share the wishes of that government.

The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to hold interviews with this government after his abuse of government officials, and during his persistent interferences, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes, our government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

ASIATIC POWERS.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve as officers in several important departments of the government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan.

It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party, sent out, on reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation, and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were gallantly assaulted, and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the free zone on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also more stringent measures may be taken by that republic restraining lawless persons on its frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of that government present no justification for the absence of an effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations.

The ratifications of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua have been exchanged.

It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.

THE WEST INDIES.

It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West Indian Colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States are large holders, in foreign lands, of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their own country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgagers, by citizens of the United States.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty, and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

INTERPRETERS.

To give importance to, and to add to the efficiency of, our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support, at least, four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official families of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

STEAMER LINES.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126.80 during the year; and, by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country, and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them; but, in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and the internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those on spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that careful estimates be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present law, after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account, and a sinking fund; and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, such as medicines compounded, from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production, or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat all that is laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

COMPENSATION OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The present laws for collecting revenue pay Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

THE CURRENCY.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold compared with the national currency have a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling, prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances. If the question can be met as to how to give fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE ARMY.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing the seacoast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1866, which discontinues promotions in the Staff Corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of the Staff Corps be fixed; and that, whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that, when the office of Chief of a Corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By these means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law.

During the past year, the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys, authorized by Congress, of the isthmus of Darien and Tehauntepec; and, under like authority, has sent out an expedition, completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North.

The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for exercising and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the *personnel* of the service to a peace standard, by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of Captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE POST OFFICE.

The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibit a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education, and of the prosperity of the people—two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics with a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail. It is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end, from year to year, is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Post Office Department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the documents favorable to the consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that, by such a course, the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and, above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interests, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the groundwork of Republican institutions is encouraged by increasing the facilities to gather speedy news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years.

THE KU-KLUX.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time, that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed, and were powerful, in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that, in nine counties of that State, such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night, by disguised persons,—the victims, in almost all cases, being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon on the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of the combination to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that, within the counties so designated, persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States, and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties, York and Spartanburg, many arrests have been made. At the last account, the number of persons arrested was 168. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests. Notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded; and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

THE MORMONS.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in executing the laws against polygamy, is to be the *status* of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimize all born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE INDIANS.

The policy pursued toward the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations to cultivate the soil, and perform productive labor of many kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like, and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In so doing, every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians between the Missouri and Pacific and south of the British Possessions, into one Territory or one State, and the Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length; and I recommend to you his suggestions.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation, and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them; but caution should be exercised, even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government for the encouragement of education.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you information collected and prepared for publication, in regard to the census taken during the year 1870; the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year; the Patent Office; the Pension Office; the Land Office; and the Indian Bureau.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast Territories, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivating the plants, cereals, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon products of foreign countries.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus, and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability of character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life, services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service.

ESTIMATES.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the government for the ensuing year, nor a comparative statement for the year just passed, and the one just passing, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying report, or in these presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, the one for the perpetuation; the other for the destruction, of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only requires the disability to hold office of certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take an oath to support the constitution; and admitting the eligibility of those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted that would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence, or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the citizens, prevent immigration and the flow of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate their ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and permit the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's Capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to enlarge the amount, for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the government may have its just share of the expense of carrying out the various systems of improvements.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT CHICAGO.

By the great fire in Chicago, the most important of the buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made, immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purposes; and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended toward the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

IMMIGRANTS.

The number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A Civil Service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits, the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformation which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the Civil Service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the 9th section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a Civil Service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under the authority of said act. I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments, and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

REBUILDING CHICAGO.

List of Plans for Business Blocks, Prepared by W. W. Boyington and J. M. Van Osdel.

A Vision of the City as it Will Appear One Year Hence.

From William W. Boyington, the architect, we learn that the Sherman House will be replaced, in the same general design, the front of stone, and an addition in the rear of 20x100 feet. Everything about the structure will be on an improved and more generous plan. Six stores, of plain exterior, but stronger than the buildings they replace, are soon to be erected on River street, occupying a space 100x197 feet. Matthew Laflin will build a block of stores, with fronts of red pressed brick, heavy interior walls, and arches in same, size 60x140, on Wabash avenue, near South Water street. The same gentleman will erect four stores on State, near Lake street, of similar design, of about the same frontage but less depth. The fronts will probably be of stone. The buildings will be 50 per cent better than the old and will contain the latest improvements. Three stores, with brick front, 20x135, are to be built by S. B. Cobb, on Lake, near Wells street. Leander McCormick is erecting, or about to erect, buildings at Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 Lake street, and Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Water street, four stories high, and superior to the buildings that were before them. J. C. Walters is to put up a building at the corner of River and Dock streets, with brick front, handsomely trimmed with stone. E. K. Rogers is to erect similar buildings on River street, near the same place, each about 90 feet front. J. C. Walters and others have plans for the erection of a block—banks and offices—at Nos. 75 to 83 South Clark street, of Lake Superior sandstone, same general design of the Boyce Block, corner of State and Madison streets. No. 139 South Water street is to be rebuilt of brick, four-story, with stone trimmings. Nos. 12 and 14 Dearborn street will rebuild with brick front and stone trimmings, iron cornice. The McKay Brothers will build a five-story store at the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, pressed-brick front and iron trimmings. Heath & Milligan are putting up a building of the same description on Randolph street, between LaSalle and Wells streets. C. H. Thomson will erect an iron-front store on Lake between Clark and LaSalle streets. Buildings of brick will be erected at No. 7 South Clark, corner of Fifth avenue and Adams street, corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, and Nos. [illegible] and 537 Wabash avenue, by James Lee, Jr., Edward McConnell, B. P. Gardner, J. P. Willard and W. B. Pearce, respectively. The first two will have plain fronts, the third terra cotta trimmings, the fourth stone trimmings, and the last an iron front. Of several others by the same architect, we have two with brick fronts and stone trimmings and two with stone fronts.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,

Architect, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, is engaged in the construction of a block of five stores on the southwest corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, for estate of Ira Couch. The block fronts 80 feet on South Water and 150 feet on LaSalle street; will be of brick, with iron fronts in first story; to be four stories high, and of most substantial character. Also, a block of three brick stores for same estate, on South Water street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, 26 feet 8 inches front each, and 140 feet deep, four stories, constructed similar to first-mentioned block. He is also preparing plans for a block on the site of the old Tremont House, fronting 160 feet on Lake and 181 feet on Dearborn street. The block will contain two stores, 40 by 181 feet, fronting on Lake street, and extending through to Couch place; to be five stories high, front and rear of first story of iron, fronts of pressed brick, with cut stone trimmings; the front on Dearborn street will be finished for banks and first-class offices; the principal floor will be elevated eight feet above the sidewalk. Also for Cyrus H. McCormick a five-story store on the northwest corner Lake and Michigan avenue; 84 1-2 feet front on Lake, and 118 feet front on Michigan avenue; Lake street front, of elaborate cut stone work; avenue front, of pressed brick, with elaborate stone trimmings. Also, for same party, two five-story stores, Nos. 19 and 21 Lake street, 32 feet front each, and 170 feet deep; fronts same as last mentioned store. Also for same party, a block of three stores on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, 40 feet front each, and 180 feet deep, five stories brick, for first-class wholesale stores. Also for same party, an office building for banks, etc., on the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, on the site of the former "McCormick Building," designed to excel in beauty and finish the last building; will front 80 feet on Randolph street and 100 feet on Dearborn street. Also for same gentleman, a similar building on the northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, 100 feet front on Clark street and 80 feet on Washington street. Also a five-story building for S. B. Cobb, on the southwest corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, 120 feet front on Lake and 96 on Michigan avenue; five stories; front on Lake street of cut stone; the building to be similar and in all respects equal to the one known as "Cobb's Block," lately occupying the premises. Also on the southeast corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, for Messrs. Hale & Ayer, a first-class brick store, 72 feet front and 130 feet deep, five stories, similar to the one destroyed. Also a five-story elegant cut stone front building on the site of the late "Oriental Building," on La Salle street, for banks and offices, 75 feet front and 100 feet deep. Also rebuilding the Republic Insurance Building, 88 feet by 90 feet, 5 stories and basement, similar to original structure, except without Mansard roof. Also, for Thomas Hoyne, on LaSalle street, opposite the Court House, an office building, 20 feet front, 120 feet deep, front of cut stone. Also, for same gentleman, on the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, four-story cut-stone front building, 43 feet on Clark, and 90 feet on Monroe street. Also, eight four-story brick stores on State street, between Van Buren and Harrison street, fronting in one block 150 feet on State street, and 95 feet deep. Also, three stores on State street for W. Alexander, near Van Buren, to be 60 feet front, and 95 feet deep, four stories. Also, on the northwest corner of Clark and Madison streets, an office building for Mr. Tureman, 20 feet by 91 feet, five stories, cut stone, in best style. Also two four-story stores on Clark street, 21 feet front each and 90 feet deep, for Rufus Blanchard and Z. Eastman, to have elaborate iron fronts. Also for John V. Farwell & Co., on Monroe, near Market street, a five-story brick building, with terra cotta trimmings, to front 138 feet on Monroe street, and extend back 190 feet. Also two elegant five-story stores for Frederick Tuttle, on the northeast corner of State and Lake streets, fronting 67 feet on Lake and 140 on State street; front on Lake street of iron, in best style. Also a block for J. H. Burch, on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, four stores, fronting 170 feet on Wabash avenue, and 116 feet on Lake, five stories; first story front of iron; superstructure of pressed brick, with elaborate terra cotta trimmings. Also an elegant office building on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, five-story, cut-stone, elaborate fronts, 40x80 feet, for Mrs. McCarthy. Also on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, for J. Kendall, an elegant office building, cut-stone front on both streets, 40x80 feet, five stories, fire-proof throughout, (for ordinary conflagrations).

Mr. Van Osdel has many other buildings projected, to be built next summer, but not sufficiently matured to be made public. He says: "If the prices of labor and materials for building are not unwarrantably high, fully one-fourth of the work places of our commercial centre will be rebuilt, more beautifully and substantially than ever." The Palmer Grand Hotel will be pushed forward to completion the next year, and will not be varied from the designs furnished by Mr. Van Osdel before the fire. This will be by far the most elegant and imposing hotel building in the United States. Mr. Palmer contemplates erecting other, and very extensive, buildings next season, among which may be mentioned the Field & Leiter Building and the block around the First National Bank.

Scarcely a building of all those we have mentioned but will be stronger and more beautiful than the one it replaces.

IN A YEAR.

There rises up before the mind's eye a vision of the city as it will appear in one year from this time. A perusal of the list which we have given will assist the imagination in this conception. Red pressed brick, with stone trimmings, will be largely used. The Lake Superior sandstone is to be an extensive element in rebuilding. The gray and drab stones will everywhere appear, especially about the central portions of the city. The majority of the structures, judging from present indications, will have fronts of one material, relieved by trimmings of another. This will assist in giving Chicago something of the look of an Italian city. Iron fronts will be numerous, but will be generally painted in shades of gray, drab or brown, blending harmoniously with the negative hues of this limestone and Ohio sandstone. [illegible] will be often seen, either [illegible] or adorning fronts of other [illegible]

The reappearance of buildings [illegible] features in the main, but improved [illegible] and new, will have the effect of [illegible] find a tried friend in a brass [illegible] a year the old landmarks will [illegible] ruins, on every hand, above [illegible] that disfigure the burnt district. [illegible] House will appear at the west end [illegible] a story less in height, and with [illegible] business purposes. The block of [illegible] Episcopal Church, corner of Clark [illegible] streets, will be restored. The [illegible] House will have put on its [illegible] and tower with grander [illegible] before. [illegible] The Tremont House [illegible] valued friend has gone forever. The [illegible] of Potter Palmer, and the Field & Leiter [illegible] will stand erect like gray giants [illegible] of bricks and mortar. The First National [illegible] will look as before. [illegible] The florid architecture of the Honore [illegible] will again delight the eye. [illegible] that he will scarcely realize that they have been destroyed.

The Custom House and the Court House [illegible] their enlarged dimensions, [illegible] will form the nuclei of busy industry. The [illegible] region of Water street will have again its old characteristics, but be brighter and [illegible] The general air of newness will [illegible] The vigor and energy everywhere [illegible] young blood infused into the veins of [illegible] years. Still there will [illegible] There will be fearful [illegible] walls that have been [illegible] shapeless piles of brick and stone [illegible] the blackened arch of a church [illegible] gestive of the past. The streets will be [illegible] bered, and reviving business [illegible] dragging with the dust and ashes of [illegible]

Through all the crowded alleys of the [illegible] lated metropolis will be [illegible] the fiercely sweeping currents of [illegible] Man will again [illegible] trol of mind over matter. [illegible] wood and mortar will have [illegible] definite shape, but like clouds [illegible] into form. This for the city of [illegible] from to-day. The day and [illegible] brick shall be laid, the last nail [illegible] Western metropolis finished and [illegible] rise to her full stature without [illegible] ashes of the conflagration [illegible] we will not attempt to determine.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Dangerous Collision.

Since the fire the tendency to extreme recklessness in fast driving has perceptibly increased [illegible] for the reason, probably, that the police are not disposed to bother their heads much about the matter. [illegible] curred last Saturday afternoon, on State street [illegible] through careless driving, nearly costing the lives of a boy and two men, and seriously imperilling the safety of a large number of persons. An express wagon, laden with crockery, tinware, etc., was proceeding south, along State street, and as it crossed [illegible] teenth street, a baker's wagon came tearing along that street at a rapid rate of speed, and in trying to get on the track in front of the express wagon, struck the horse of the latter, driving him with great force, pell-mell against a [illegible] north on the other track. [illegible] nearly half way into the car [illegible] his mouth and nose severely, but luckily [illegible] the passengers were hurt, although [illegible] narrow escape. The occupants of the express wagon—the driver and two little boys—were not so fortunate. The wagon was capsized violently, [illegible] its contents, while the smaller lad was thrown to the ground and dangerously injured about the head, being picked up in an insensible condition. The other two escaped with slight bruises. The name and number of the baker's wagon were taken, and it is probable that the driver will be made to rue his recklessness.

Cash Contributions.

The following is a list of the contributions in money received by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, up to November 14, from forty States and Territories:

Massachusetts	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]
California	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]
Utah Territory	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Washington Territory	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

Announcements.

A special meeting of the Soldiers' Home [illegible] will be held at Dr. Hamill's office, No. [illegible] bash avenue, entrance on Thirteenth [illegible] day, at 11 a. m.

—Tabernacle Division S. of T. will hold a [illegible] meeting at the hall No. 677 West Lake [illegible] evening. There will be addresses by [illegible] and other speakers.

—Rev. Jacob Knapp will preach [illegible] this week in the Fifth Baptist Church [illegible] Harrison and Sangamon streets. [illegible] evening: "The Origin, Character, [illegible] Destiny of the Devil."

—There will be a public meeting of [illegible] Division S. of T., at their hall, corner of [illegible] and Clinton streets, this evening. [illegible] and friends of the cause of temperance [illegible] vited to attend.

—The Western Advent Christian [illegible] Association will hold an annual [illegible] city, commencing to-morrow [illegible] vent Christian Chapel on Green, [illegible] and Monroe streets, with business [illegible] and preaching every evening this week.

The Prize-Fight.

The New Orleans Times [illegible] the recent mill between Mace and [illegible] lows: "The two, accompanied by their [illegible] then took a seat beside each other [illegible] then shook hands, and concluded [illegible] scores. Mace there informed [illegible] in the third round, the last two [illegible] left hand had been dislocated [illegible] dered his chief defence [illegible] stated that he had received [illegible] the left hip, which injured his [illegible] would not have disabled him [illegible] his left hand and arm. The [illegible] seemed established between [illegible] were loud in commendation of [illegible] es, and, no doubt, delighted to [illegible] so easy." This, then, appears [illegible] sections made by the [illegible] this city, that the whole [illegible] job between Mace and [illegible] Hippodroming for the "gate money."

Lost or Missing.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society [illegible] ceived letters of inquiry for the [illegible] sons: Mr. Wm. Fothergill [illegible] North avenue, Church street, [illegible] iously inquired after by [illegible] Pentwyn place, Aberystwith, [illegible] land. Mrs. Harriet Conway, [illegible] Chicago avenue, is anxiously [illegible] by her father, Robert [illegible] 38 Leicester street, Northampton, [illegible] Mr. H. Cox, policeman [illegible] is requested to give any [illegible] know as to the fate of [illegible] Homer and Laura Merrill [illegible] their relative, Sarah E. [illegible] N. Y. William Bonner [illegible] No. 110 West Polk street [illegible] after by their parents [illegible] Gowan, of No. 100 [illegible]

Insurance Meeting.

A meeting of the policy-holders in the Occidental Insurance Company, of Chicago, was held yesterday afternoon at [illegible] James Baxter & Co., [illegible] amount of [illegible] were present. [illegible] Higgins was elected Chairman, and [illegible] Secretary. After discussing [illegible] ner in which the company [illegible] ers here, a committee of three was appointed to investigate further the affairs of the [illegible] and ordered to report to an adjourned meeting [illegible] the same place, on Friday next, at [illegible] The Committee consists of Judge Van H[illegible] and Messrs. Hathaway and [illegible] present were opposed to accepting any [illegible] amount as offered by the company.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. O'Leary's cow, that either did, or [illegible] set Chicago on fire, has been bought [illegible] tion by two Louisville (Ky.) boys. [illegible]

—The Board of Public Works [illegible] to ply between the city and the [illegible] and will advertise for proposals [illegible]

—The work of laying water pipes [illegible] parts of the city has been [illegible] ter by the Board of Public Works [illegible] the cold weather.

—The annual meeting of the Board of [illegible] of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' [illegible] called for yesterday afternoon, at the [illegible] S. Bouton & Co., corner of Fifteenth [illegible] born streets, but, as the intensely cold [illegible] prevented the attendance of a quorum [illegible] was transacted.

—The Board of Public Works have [illegible] drawing of plans and specifications for [illegible] on North Clark street, over the [illegible] North Water street. The board has [illegible] the immediate erection of temporary [illegible] the foot passage entrance of the [illegible] tunnel.

—Car drivers cannot be too careful [illegible] lady passengers to alight. On [illegible] young lady, named Miss Lee, was [illegible] a State street car, the driver [illegible] and she was hurled to the [illegible] and receiving internal [illegible] promptly attended to by Dr. [illegible] will recover.

—Rev. Dr. Humphrey, [illegible] cal Assembly, issues an appeal [illegible] terian Churches in the United [illegible] [illegible] worship in Chicago. He [illegible] easily be added this year [illegible] a church of over [illegible]

—A Pennsylvania paper [illegible] probably the most populous [illegible] previous to the conflagration [illegible] her 'destitute citizens' [illegible] city in the past three weeks [illegible] cent in any direction without [illegible] The dodge is becoming threadbare.

—During the present year twelve [illegible] have been lost by [illegible] number than has been lost [illegible] year since [illegible] avalanches, and three from [illegible]

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First Meeting of the New County Legislature.

General Julius White Elected President of the Board.

Inaugural Address—Measures Suggested Concerning the Establishment of Titles.

Construction of the County Buildings—The County Debt, Etc.

The new Board of County Commissioners met in the High School building, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The County Clerk called the meeting to order. On motion, Hon. Samuel Ashton was elected temporary Chairman, and, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the preference shown in his selection as the temporary presiding officer. The board had been elected at an election which called for the selection of the best men to fill the public offices. They met for the first time under the constitution, and were about to undertake to take charge of the affairs of the people of the county. He presumed that the action of the board would be entirely harmonious; that everything that shall tend toward political strife would be eschewed, and that the affairs of the county would be conducted in such a manner as shall be entirely acceptable to the whole people, without reference to party or political questions. No time ever existed in the history of the county when an organization of any board had come together under the same auspices as this, and they should endeavor to carry out a policy of economy and rigid accountability of public servants, and avoid strife among themselves. The first business of the board was to effect a permanent organization.

ORGANIZATION.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three on credentials.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Commissioners Crawford, White, and [illegible] such committee.

The committee subsequently reported that the following named persons had been elected County Commissioners of Cook County, and were entitled to seats in the Board of Commissioners: [illegible] Herting, Carter H. Harrison, Samuel Ashton, [illegible] Talcott, Marcus C. Stearns, Joseph [illegible], John Jones, Joseph Roelle, Thomas Lonergan, Julius White, John H. Pahlman, John [illegible], Charles Hitchcock, Daniel C. Skelly, Christian Wahl (not qualified).

The Clerk then called the roll and all the gentlemen except Mr. Wahl, answered to their names.

Commissioner Crawford nominated General White for permanent Chairman.

[illegible] Hitchcock was also nominated, but declined.

Commissioner Roelle nominated Samuel Ashton.

An informal ballot resulted as follows: Ashton, 4; Hitchcock, 1; White, 8.

On motion the ballot was considered a formal ballot, and General Julius White was declared elected permanent Chairman.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WHITE.

The Chairman elect then took his seat, and, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS: I desire to [illegible] my thanks for the honor which has been conferred. With very little experience in such duties [illegible] required of your presiding officer, I shall [illegible] your indulgence and co-operation in [illegible] their proper discharge.

The circumstances under which we meet are extraordinary. [illegible] [illegible]

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Construction of the County Building—The County Debt, Etc.

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On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the rules of the Board of Supervisors were adopted for the government of the board, pending the report of the committee.

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The Commissioners then proceeded to draw for terms of office, and the result was as follows:

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Commissioner Harrison moved that a committee be appointed to report such measures as they deem necessary for the preservation of the public records.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such committee Commissioners Harrison, Jones, and Pahlman.

The board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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Judge Lambert Tree Takes His Seat on the Circuit Bench.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Courts.

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NOTICE.

Judge Lambert Tree having received his commission as Justice of this court, he will be in attendance to hold sessions of the court hereafter.

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MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

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—The will of John Meyer was also proved, and letters issued to Anna, Robert, and Albert Meyer, under bond of $10,400.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Retirement of Mr. Gund and Instalment of Mr. Rehm as Commissioner--Remarks All Around the Board--An Election for President Postponed until the Next Meeting.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in their room. Present: Commissioners Brown, Sheridan, and Chadwick.

Mr. Gund said, after approving the minutes, his term of office had expired. He therefore would hand over the star, the emblem of his office, to his successor, Mr. Rehm. He knew that if Mr. Rehm could have helped it he would not have to go out of office. There was no one to whom he would more gladly give it to than to Mr. Rehm.

Mr. Rehm accepted the star, and took his seat. He had qualified, but had no papers.

Mr. Brown said he was still a member of the board until the County Commissioner should appoint his successor—probably till to-morrow, (to-day).

Commissioner Rehm preferred to wait before the election of a President.

Commissioner Sheridan expressed his regret at the exit from office of both Commissioners—Brown and Gund—but "friends must part," especially political friends.

Commissioner Gund said the police affairs had become a second existence to him. He had been connected with the Police Department since 1854. He had always had a good time in the board; had always been treated well by the members, though the press had occasionally pitched into them. If God Almighty were a member of the board he believed some of the papers would find an excuse to pitch in.

Commissioner Brown spoke very highly of the representatives of the press with whom he had come in contact, and intimated that the shots came from friends, and were, therefore, to be received without dissatisfaction.

Commissioner Sheridan proposed to go into an election. In the event of Commissioner Brown's retiring before the appointment of a successor, the board would be in a disorganized condition.

Commissioner Rehm moved to postpone the election until Mr. Brown's successor was appointed.

Commissioner Chadwick did not know if he had a voice in the matter.

Commissioner Brown did not like to decide in the present emergency. The Fire Commissioner had always voted with the Police Commissioners.

The election was postponed.

The board then adjourned.

—A reporter has interviewed the steward of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and discovered what becomes of the scraps: "When I have done dining, what do you do with the food which I have left untouched or barely tasted of?" "Well, it is all taken into the 'sorting' room. The untouched portions are sent into the kitchen to be warmed over for the servants' table. The remnants are collected and sold to old Thallington, who lives on the Bowery." "What does old Thallington do with them?" "He arranges them and sells them to poor people, who come into his shop to buy 10 cents or 15 cents' worth at a time." "Then nothing is wasted?" "No, nothing. The very 'dish water' is collected in a vat, and the oil on the top is skimmed off and saved." "Can this filthy grease be made pure?" "Yes, purified till it is as white as leaf lard."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

The belief in a continuance of ease in the money markets, both local and general, becomes more and more confirmed as the winter advances. The season of greatest stringency is usually from about the 20th of November to the 15th or 20th of December. Thus far there have been no indications of scarcity of money this winter. The New York bank statement for the week ending December 2 is considered favorable to ease in that market. In regard to the Chicago market, we may repeat what we have frequently said during the last few weeks, that deposits are large, and the banks find employment for only a portion of their surplus funds. The vast amount of money paid, and to be paid, for insurance losses, has been put into circulation in a manner which has had the practical effect of an increase of floating capital which has thus far speedily affected the Chicago market. There has, in fact, been a large importation of foreign capital to partly fill the place of the local capital destroyed here. The main point to say is that the case of this county is materially different from that of any other county in the United States in this regard, and justifying, if not requiring, a departure in the rule, excluding all claims of this character not presented by sovereign states. When the people of Cook County poured out their money, and incurred this debt, surrounding their property for its payment, they were prosperous, as well as patriotic. Two hundred millions in value of the property pledged for the payment of that debt, and the current interest thereon, no longer exists, and the ability to meet it, is diminished in a corresponding ratio. It would be strange, indeed, if this fact did not reach the people in other States, and if they did not cheerfully acquiesce in an act of Congress relieving us of this burden, imposed for the good of the whole country, and which now weighs so heavily upon our diminished resources. It is therefore, respectfully suggested that the agency of presenting this subject to Congress, through our honorable Representative, be considered by the board.

Permit me again to revert to the necessity for our best efforts, individually and collectively, in protecting the interests committed to our charge, doing whatever we may be able to alleviate the effects of the disaster which has fallen upon so large a part of our constituency—to lessen the time when the broad and beautiful sheet again resound in streets now desolate, and when peace, comfort and substantial happiness shall revisit the homes now darkened by the heavy cloud of misfortune.

RULES.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved that a committee of three, on rules, be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Commissioners Hitchcock, Lonergan and Herting.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the rules of the Board of Supervisors were adopted for the government of the board, pending the report of the committee.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

The Commissioners then proceeded to draw for terms of office, and the result was as follows:

For the one-year term—Commissioners Crawford, Jones, Skelly, Stearns, and White.

For the two-year term—Commissioners Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Thicott, and Wall.

For the three-year Term—Commissioners Ashton, Harris, Hariman, Hitchcock and Sherman.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

Commissioner Crawford moved that one of the employees in the County Clerk's office, or some one to be paid for his time, look after the records, be present at night in the room where they are, and be ready to move them in case of fire.

The Clerk said the Building Committee had reduced the force, and dismissed the watchman, and as no one was employed in the building at night, he had engaged a man; but, in case of fire, one man could remove all the valuable papers. There was a necessity for the board, as many papers were coming in which could not be properly protected in such an emergency.

Commissioner Harrison moved that a committee be appointed to report such measures as they deem necessary for the preservation of the public records.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such committee Commissioners Harrison, Jones, and Pahlman.

The board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON.

A Junket of Nuts.

Bon-Bons for Thanksgiving Carnival.

What Our Correspondent's Goose is Stuffed With.

Newsy Chirps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Yesterday we had the fine wedding. Such a beautiful bridegroom! A model to make poems to, and a first-rate gentleman, too, with an eye like a jet bead. *I* throw a shoe for good luck after Colonel Stocking.

What did the bride wear? Certainly! A white *gros grain*, train, and point lace, and tulle veil fastened with orange-blossoms, and diamond jewelry, ear-rings, chain, and cross; ear-rings first-water *solitaires*; eleven diamonds in the cross. There were three bridesmaids, men not counted, being nowhere on such occasions. The sole duty of men at weddings is to keep off the bridesmaids' dresses and pay for the bouquets. The bride looked like a young queen at coronation. Presents were everywhere, and Justice Miller resembled the bust of John Jay at a moment of mingled pride and emotion.

This city has lately become quite a lecture-place, and it possesses in Lincoln Hall one of the pleasantest rooms for the purpose in the country. The lecturers are generally unmercifully treated in the local press. Last night we had a woman, 23 years old, talking about the physiological laws of the marriage-system. Being a Miss, at least nominally, what does she know about our marriage-system? Did you ever see such persevering minxes as these Claflins and Woodhulls? They belong to all the foreign communisms; their lecturers perambulate society; Judge McKean will find Mormonism all over the East when he gets through with Brigham Young.

They have put up a bust of Benjamin Franklin over the Government Printing Office. This must be a Presidential slight to Horace Greeley. However, we can remedy this by setting up a turnip beside it, with the inscription, "He wouldn't have no British gold."

Alexis led Mrs. Smith to the supper-table at the Brooklyn naval ball. This calls for a reunion of the Smith family, and the raising of a purse to secure those estates left by the late Smith in foreign lands. The name is now pronounced Sme-hith, not penultimated.

Lottery-policy is the one evil which has not raised an adverse political party. It is as great a vice in cities as what is called the Social Evil. A well-dressed New York lawyer comes here every session to stop legislation and sway the Revenue Office on that head. If he comes again this session, one of these long letters will fall on him.

We ought to have Charles Sumner at the head of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, in place of the penurious Winnebago Chief who now directs it, and who bounds China on the north with Morocco—protected.

Senator Osborn, brother to the reverend railroad jobber, whose letters to Representative Charles Hamilton I published last session, wants martial law declared in Florida. That's right! When you want to turn out a man's pockets with the least resistance, pin him down with a bayonet.

The people of Salt Lake City owe to Willis Drummond, the efficient Commissioner of the Land Office, and to myself, the long-delayed entry of that city on the public lands. No, thank you! The courteous proffer of a pair of wives is declined.

The heavy dew on the Ohio River having ceased to fall, Congress will be required this winter to vote an appropriation into the atmosphere, or pass a statute to tilt up the Gulf of Mexico. How can they expect navigation in the Ohio when they use it for drinking water in at least three cities?

And at Cincinnati run a fountain with it?

The Cincinnati fountain is something that you want to carry home and show to little Johnny. It is beautiful. The artist must have been reading Portia's description of the quality of Mercy; for the water falleth like the gentle dew from heaven upon the place beneath. A pig is wanted somewhere in it, however, to make it perfectly consistent. The Common Council there might supply a model.

War with Cuba is mooted; what for? Is the President out of cigars, and can't the Captain General take a hint?

An oyster dredge was patented yesterday. Next we shall have brass knuckles and burglars' tools patented.

The Washington *Patriot* says the Democratic party is not dead yet. This is at variance with the testimony of the senses, particularly the olfactory sense.

Vanderbilt wants to buy the Hoosac Tunnel for a family vault. The Pennsylvania Railroad requires the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road to supply Mr. Thomas Scott with wooden nutmegs and shoe-peg oats for feeding his numerous State Legislatures. First class in geography, stand up! What is the population of the United States? Answer: Five, viz., Thomas Scott, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, Jay Gould, and William S. Orton.

Did you hear of that chap who attended the sale of a hotel recently at a town in Ohio? He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly, "Twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and, when the question was asked, "Who is the purchaser?" this audacious scamp replied, "The Pennsylvania Railroad." Of course, he was not required in person to put up the money from an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to sell the whole to another party for $35,000, and clear the difference. The country is now full of scamps buying hotels for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

We have two more new statues for the old Hall of Representatives, lying there now in boxes: Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull. It is supposed that, since Thomas Murphy received the late eulogy from the President, his statue will be sent from the State of New York, carved with one of his shoddy hats on his head, and accompanied by a statue of Isaiah Rynders. Inscription: *Inferrent ritia, mores sunt.*

They are putting Seneca stone in the foundations of the costly new State Department, contrary to prescription, safety, and honesty. The Seneca stone is good for flagging; it is too fracturable and friable for foundations; and, in a building like this intended to last during the whole era of a nation, it is an outrage and a job to use it. Will not the amiable and decisive Hamilton Fish stop this in the following terms: "Oxydized clay must not be put in the piers of the State Department. If it is a joke, it must be explained. The business of my Department may be light, but our society above stairs is heavy, and there has been no appropriation to erect me a tomb at the public expense." Signed with the favorite Green Seal.

Mr. Fish is the greatest diplomatist now living, except Count Bismark. I met a young newspaper-reporter belonging to one the great dailies,—great because they contain so many littlenesses, like the great ocean which is full of shrimps,—last week, and I said:

"How are you?"

"Oh! said he, "such a headache! I'll tell you all about it. I went last night to see Secretary Fish. If he likes you, he's the most hospitable, courteous man in the government, perfectly open, trustful, and communicative. He lets me pump him now and then, and, when I catch him in a talkative mood, I open all my pores, and every pore of my body is an ear. Last night I caught him in a very social, loitering mood. He was standing at the door, with a cigar in his mouth, and he offered me a cigar. Now, I never smoke. It don't agree with me. But, to keep up the sociability and prolong the talk, I took the cigar, and we strolled down to the corner, under a lamp-post, and began to converse. He's a queer man to think. He's a sort of national philosopher,—a perfect materialist, too; and he was telling me that we must acquire Canada. He showed the St. Lawrence and its lakes full of American cities, cooped up there like the Russian cities on the Black Sea, while the Kanucks and the Blue Noses, like a parcel of heathen Turks closed up that American Dardanells. I tell you, Fish is a bully American. Well, sir, he gave me a cigar. It most killed me, but I stuck to it, and stretched my ears like a spider's web. After awhile, he gave me a third cigar, and I had to smoke that out to prolong the interview. Well, sir, I got so drunk on these three cigars that I forgot everything the Secretary said. I didn't sleep a wink; my stomach felt, next day, like the inside of an old chimney; and I'll be switched if I didn't think he gave me those cigars to make me lose the memory of his talk. Oh, *he's* a diplomat!"

Think, future ages!—provided another fire does not burn up this new series of THE TRIBUNE files,—of this genial old gentleman condescending from his high estate to entertain this young man, and smoke the science of government into him. Think of the devotion of the profession of journalism in the Nineteenth Century, where its youthful disciples submit to be smoked for the sake of pumping. What a privilege is mine to relate this little scene to posterity. In the words of Whitman, our renowned waste-paper poet:

> "Toward posterity
> I raise high the perpendicular hand; I make the signal
> To remain after me in sight forever,
> For all the haunts and homes of men."

GATH.

The Late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana.

(From the New Orleans Republican, Nov. 23.)

Oscar J. Dunn expired this morning at 4 o'clock.

The materials at hand to make up a biography of Lieutenant Governor Dunn are scanty. It is supposed that his early life was passed in a servile position. For the earliest intelligence of him we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. James Dryden, who says:

I have known Oscar J. Dunn between twenty and thirty years; he served his term as a plasterer in the city of New Orleans. During the time that Ransom Place had the American Theatre, now occupied by the Moresque building, he worked for him at the plastering. Not being particularly partial to the business, he made application to Mr. John Parsons, now Recorder of Algiers, to teach him the guitar and music. Mr. Parsons and T. J. Martin, a composer of considerable merit, and author of several musical compositions, undertook the task. Between the two he was well instructed, and became so proficient as to enable him to support his family subsequently by teaching. Thinking at one time he could better his condition, he opened an intelligence office, but finding it not a pecuniary success, abandoned it and resumed the profession of music, at which he continued until he was appointed by General Sheridan a member of the City Council.

THE CHINESE DELUGE.

Twenty Thousand Square Miles Submerged—Superstition of the Natives.

The Shanghae *Budget* of October 4 contains a letter from which we copy as follows:

All who have heard of the terrible floods in North China, consequent upon the overflow of the rivers, must wish that it were possible to investigate fully the causes, progress, and results of an event which cannot but have sad and far-reaching effects. But, unfortunately, we have to guess a good deal, as usual. We can only collect and compare the meagre and not very reliable evidence afforded by official documents with the stories current among the people, and testimony of the few foreigners who have had the opportunity of making personal observations. The country immediately about Peking has escaped, and the crops thereabouts being above the average, it is said that our friends in the capital have concluded that the inundation is local and quite unimportant. For the sake of the poor peasantry, every one must hope that it is so. But I fear the hope is delusive. According to the most trustworthy information we can get (and it so happens that we have the testimony of three or four English eye-witnesses from as many extreme points), it would seem that the submerged district is of vast extent—probably at least 20,000 square miles. To realize what this means, we have only to remember that it represents an area larger than one-third of England and Wales. The mind is appalled at the bare thought of such a calamity. Those upon the spot, as they look down upon drowned villages and ruined crops, or listen to the tales of desolation which reach them from the interior, or see the crowds of homeless and foodless refugees pouring into this city from the country, get some faint idea of the kind of suffering it is causing; but even they can have no adequate conception of its amounts.

The story goes, that before the river actually broke at Tsz-chu-lin, a messenger was sent from the Yamen to inspect the threatened spot. He found a small hole, and every sign of the coming disaster. But in the hole was a large fish. This was declared to be a god, and the conclusion drawn was that it would be impious to try to stop the passage of the waters, as it was plainly the will of Heaven that the bank should give way.

When the catastrophe had actually occurred, and successive attempts to fill the breach had failed—the rushing stream having swept piles and reeds away—the tale grew. It was then said there were two fishes, one of which had gone up the country, while the other remained about the opening, and that of course it would be useless to do anything until the wanderer returned. A few days later I learned that the Tau-tai of Tient-sin, in his capacity of conservator of rivers, etc., had gone to the break in the Eucho, on the west of the city, to sacrifice to Yuen-Shen, a fabulous tortoise or fish, who is supposed to control the waters. He went in great state, and was accompanied by other officials. Tables were placed upon the river banks, a tablet, incense urns, candle-sticks, and all other necessary paraphernalia placed in their proper places, and then this strange ceremony began. Not having been present, I can only give the bare facts. Beside the actual worship, the principal business was a long prayer offered by the Tau-tai, who recounted the sufferings caused by the flood, the fruitless efforts made to stop the various breaks in the banks of the rivers, and besought the fish-god to allow them now to be repaired. The works at this spot were then recommenced at once.

Unfortunately, Yuen Shen does not seem to have been satisfied, for before long the waters again asserted their power, and swept away all the material gathered to resist them. Then the Tau-tai grew angry, and paid another visit to the breach. But there was no worship on this occasion. No incense, no offerings. *Cannon* took their place, and the magistrate roundly rated the god for his non-compliance with his wishes. "Didn't I tell you so and so, and you paid no attention. You don't care for the trouble caused to so many thousands of people," &c., &c. Bang! bang! bang! the cannon were let fly at him, and I suppose the worthy magistrate went home feeling that he had done his duty! There can be little doubt, whether he has made any impression on Yuen Shen or not, that he has to a certain extent succeeded in convincing the people that *he* is not responsible for the flood and in confirming the popular superstition.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BIRTHDAY.

How it was Spent at Chiselhurst—The Ladies of Paris and Their Sovereign—The Emperor Receives a Parisian Deputation.

From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 16.

Tuesday was the "*fete* day" (Ste. Eugenie) of the Empress, on which anniversary it is the custom on the continent to make presents and offerings of affection to those whose names correspond with that on the calendar. The present chosen by the people of Paris, or at least by the sympathizers with the ex-imperial family, as a mark of their affection for the Empress Eugenie, consisted of a couple of bouquets four feet in circumference, so arranged as to form an elaborate monogram "Eugenie" and a magnificent album, covered with purple velvet and mounted in gold, with the letter "E," surmounted by the imperial crown of France, on the upper cover, also in solid gold. The album contains the names of persons and firms in Paris, representing in all upwards of 30,000 individuals, who thus availed themselves of the only opportunity at present afforded them of assuring the Emperor of their lasting attachment. There was, in addition, a present, in the shape of a series of small bouquets, from the ladies of Paris, a testimonial of affection, headed by Madame Lefebre, the wife of the late Prefect of Dijon, and a similar emblem of devotion from some others of the late Imperial Guard.

The deputation numbered nine gentlemen and three ladies. Arriving at the Chiselhurst station the two cases of enormous dimensions containing the flowers were placed on the top of a cab, which followed in the rear of the deputation, who walked leisurely up to Camden House. At the entrance gates the card of one of the party was sent to the Emperor with the message that a deputation from Paris desired an interview. After the lapse of a few minutes they were admitted, and upon reaching the house they were received in the entrance hall by Comte Davilliers, who, after ascertaining the object of the visit, left them to communicate his information to the Emperor. He returned in about ten minutes, and a moment afterward the Emperor walked slowly into the room. He looked extremely well, but appeared moved by the presence of visitors and the object of the interview. After a few words from the Emperor, in recognition of the feeling thus evinced toward him, the gentleman who was appointed to act as spokesman commenced to read an address prepared for the occasion, but, after reading a couple of sentences, he too, burst into a flood of tears and was unable to proceed. His Majesty thereupon said in French: "Lend me the book and I will read it." He accordingly read in silence the address, of which the following is a translation:

SIRE: We bear you the regrets of the country of which we are the faithful echo. Will Your Majesty deign to offer them to Her Majesty, the Empress, on her return. It would have been a great pleasure to us to contemplate the features of our much-loved sovereign; but as fate has decided otherwise, we shall await the privilege of seeing Her Majesty till it has pleased God to fix the time. Until that time, we shall continue to hope, offering our prayers for the happiness and the speedy return to France of the Imperial family.

Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive le Prince Imperial!

SIRE: The youthful generation represented here presents Your Imperial Highness the assurance for the present and the future of the energetic continuation of sympathy and devotedness without limit, which the fathers vowed to the father, and which the sons to-day pledge to the son.

The Emperor then retired, and the deputation were invited by the Compt Davilliers to partake of refreshment. Upon subsequently returning to the reception room, His Majesty came in, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, whom he introduced to the deputation, observing, "He is growing quite a man," placing, at the same time, his arm on his boy's shoulder. The young Prince then gave his *carte de visite* to each member of the deputation, to each of whom a photograph of the Emperor was presented.

—The French people stand up rigidly to their resolution to have nothing to do with the Germans. Last year, notwithstanding the attractions and fascinations of Baden-Baden, only three Frenchmen were found unpatriotic enough to visit at that place and help the German treasury of the gambling bank there by losing their money at *baccarat* and *rouge-et-noir*.

—The habits of the Prince of Wales have apparently produced an affection of the brain, which shows itself in extraordinary sleepiness. At performances of serious operas and plays, he is constantly seen sleeping profoundly in his box; only opera bouffe, or undress ballet can keep him awake. Americans who witnessed the wonderfully impressive Passion Play, last summer, at Ober-ammergau, in Bavaria, were treated also to the sight of the Prince of Wales, seated with the Princess and her ladies, and sleeping soundly through it all. Such drowsiness is morbid, and indicates softening of the brain, which may terminate in paralysis.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Question of Roofing—Various Kinds Offered in this Market.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cornices, Etc.—General Gossip About Building Material and Builders.

The roofing of the buildings of the new city is almost as important a consideration as the material which shall go into the structure of the walls. Roofs are high above the ground and in a great measure inaccessible in times of fire. They expose a vast area of surface to combustion, and when this height is extreme, seriously delay, or render futile the operations of the most efficient fire department. Shingle roofs should not be tolerated, either within or without the fire limits. Within all limits of judicious precaution the good sense of builders, owners, and architects will render them out of the question.

The number of articles for roofing pushing their claims for precedence among the building material in the market is almost infinite. They are of various degrees of excellence, and few of them are remarkable for cheapness. The future safety of Chicago promises to be expensive. If people desire immunity from danger they must pay liberally for it. In the light of the great conflagration, the question to be considered is not only whether a roof is safe from flying sparks and cinders, but whether it can be wrapped, and sheathed, and lapped, and cased in flame, and all that sort of thing, and come out of the fiery ordeal uninjured. Asbestos, we presume, would answer all the requisitions, but asbestos is quoted high in the markets of the world, and there is very little to be had. People will have to use the least combustible materials and combinations at their command.

Tin has been long used upon roofs, and has its peculiar merits. It is light, not very expensive, easily put in place, impervious to water, and, if properly looked after, unobjectionable as regards durability. It is necessary, however, to join it with solder to make it water-tight, and it requires no very fervent heat to melt the solder, warp the thin plates of sheet iron, and leave this roof, in case of fire, at the mercy of the devouring element. While the fire is at a distance, and only sparks and cinders are flying through the air, it is sufficiently fire-proof for ordinary purposes.

Sheet iron, for roofing uses, excels tin both in degree of safety and in expense. Upon the peculiar use and adaptation of that material there is a great variety of patents, most of which have already made their appearance. A sheet iron roof is safe from sparks and cinders, but when the heat is extreme, the iron warps, separates at the joints, and either leaves the woodwork upon which it rests exposed directly to the flames, or, being itself heated to redness, assists in the general combustion. To obviate the difficulty of its breaking at the edges, various "locks" or involutions of the sheet have been devised, which can at the best be but partial remedies for the evil. In spite of all objections iron roofs are invaluable, and protective up to a certain degree of heat, and will be used upon buildings, especially upon large buildings or manufactories, to a degree commensurate with their merits. The most inexpensive kinds are necessarily costly. Galvanized iron or zinc can be used with facility, and can be put in place for $12 per square. The cheapest iron roof will cost $10 per square, while persons desirous of building regardless of expense can, if they choose, pay at the rate of $50 for the same superficies. Painting the iron renders it, of course, less destructible from exposure to the weather, but makes no material difference in the case of fire.

Corrugated shingles, made by a Connecticut company, from iron, zinc, and copper, and of every desirable style, are offered in Chicago for the following prices per foot, measured on the roof: Copper, 51 cents; painted iron, 13 cents; zinc, 19 cents; galvanized iron, 19 cents; tin plate, 13 cents; these rates being varied by the presence of paint or enamel. This method of roofing is perhaps less liable to warp than flat iron plates, and is impervious to water.

"Thatcher's metallic shingle roofing and siding" is made in Cleveland. It has been used elsewhere, but is now for the first time offered for sale in our city. It is applied in flat square sheets, locked at the edges, and riveted, with due regard to contraction and expansion. It possesses the average advantages, and is liable to the objections urged against iron roofs generally. As far as price is concerned, it will probably be able to compete successfully with the rest. The iron used is from the best Lake Superior ores.

Concrete or gravel roofs are usually made of felt covered with tar or asphaltum, in which sand, gravel, or other material is imbedded. Its power to resist fire depends upon the manner in which it is applied, amount of gravel used, etc. It is applied in broad sheets, laid lengthwise of the roof, and overlapping like shingles. After the fire, extraordinary tales were told about the agency of felt roofing in spreading the conflagration. The feeling against it was at that time deep and widespread. The writer has conversed extensively with builders and architects upon the subject, and found them not unfavorably disposed toward felt roofing if properly put on. The extreme cheapness, when lightly put on, often causes the work to be slighted and imperfectly done; and here exists the great danger of its use to individual buildings, and to the city at large. This is a matter that should be carefully looked after by the authorities. The felt should always be of several thicknesses, carefully secured, and thickly covered with gravel when put on, and it should afterwards be closely watched and kept in perfect repair.

The New England Paving Company, of Boston, make their appearance for the first time with their "asphalt and concrete paving," which they propose also to apply to roofs, using a basis of felt like the rest. Testimonials in regard to its good qualities, when used in the first capacity, are liberally furnished. It is said to dry rapidly, be free from offensive odors, to stand time well, and to be capable to withstand great heat. All of which questions must be decided to the satisfaction of the Chicago public. The cost of this material for coating felt will be about $3 per square; for a roof complete and warranted for ten years, $8 per square; for paving purposes—and the question of paving is going to be important in the reconstruction of the city—it can be laid for $1 to $3 per square yard, the material being from two to eight inches in thickness. The use of this material for roofing has so far been limited. The agent suggests improved methods of putting it on which will increase the degree of safety.

An excellent but expensive roofing is that furnished by the Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Co., the price of which we are not at this moment able to furnish. This roofing is composed of coal tar, thickened by the addition of kaolin, or fine-ground porcelain clay, that it may not run from the extreme of summer heat, and also rendering the materials fire-proof; to this they add a preparation of dissolved India rubber and glycerine, and the whole is thoroughly mixed by machinery. The principle of the roof is that, upon applying the material warm to the surface of the felting, the rubber, not being combined but simply admixed, rises to the surface, forming a film or envelope over the surface, protecting it from the action of the atmosphere. The glycerine, which will not evaporate, keeps it always elastic, so that it will not crack from cold. Its power of resisting fire is equal to that of any other roofings of similar nature, and its coming into general use will depend, in a great measure, upon its adaption, as regards price, to the financial ability of the builder.

SASH, BLINDS, STAIRS, ETC.

Nearly all the lumber used in building passes in transition through the planing-mills. Of these there were more than forty before the fire, sixteen of which were at that time destroyed. Some of these will be replaced in time for next season's business. In any event the supply of articles in this line of products will be ample to accommodate the increased demand, without any material advance in prices. Few of these establishments confined themselves to the mere business of planing. In most cases they added the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, and, in many instances, stair-building and the making of mouldings of all kinds. This multifarious business often included, or was attached to, a lumber yard, where lumber of every variety, whether pine or hard wood, could be obtained. The manufacture of plain doors, sash, and blinds does not require the exercise of very rare skill. The value of sash is estimated by the size of the light and the number of lights to a window, the only two kinds known to the trade being "plain sash" and "lip sash." The price list is long and intricate, and we can only say that "plain sash" can be purchased at $1.00 for a window 10x20, and $3.90 for a glazed window of the same size, having twelve lights. A store door, 3x7, with sash rabbeted for shutters, can be furnished for $8.00. But side-blinds are worth—8x10 and of the usual thickness for rolling slats—$1.55; painted, etc., $3.75; inside blinds, rolling slats, 90 cents. These prices are increased for complicated patterns, or for other woods than pine. Door and window frames of medium size can be bought for from $2.00 to $2.75, plain. For elaborate designs persons must pay such prices as can be agreed upon between themselves and the manufacturer. The manufacture of these articles is not confined to the planing mills, but is carried on in a small way in carpenter shops or other similar places in all parts of the city.

Much artistic skill has of late years been expended upon stair-building. Ingenious mechanics and designers in wood have brought this department of labor to a high degree of perfection. The principal kinds of hard wood used are black walnut, cherry, oak, and ash. Maple is employed to some extent, and mahogany is used for veneering. The skill of the designer is principally shown in the newel posts and balusters, which are infinitely varied in size, shape, blending of different colored woods, and ornamentation. Prices are as varied as patterns, and sometimes reach, for a single stairway, far up into the thousands. Expensive stairways are in demand for fine buildings, intended principally for banks and office purposes, and for the residences of the wealthy. The sales of the large manufactories in all the branches mentioned, which grow out of immediate contact with lumber, are not confined to the limits of any city, but extend hundreds of miles into remote districts, the articles being in demand for churches and other public buildings, as well as for private residences.

For stores, fire and burglar-proof blinds and doors are frequently used. The writer has recently been shown a fire-proof invention, for which a *caveat* has been filed by Mr. J. B. Clark, of Bloomington, the same consisting of three thicknesses of tin or sheet-iron riveted together, and having air-chambers between. It is intended to be used either for blinds or roofing, and will undoubtedly be a good thing if those using it can afford to pay well for the privilege. In addition to the great expense, it would have the natural objection of being weighty and cumbersome. In the process of reconstruction men can adopt fire-proof plans and use fire-proof materials only to the extent of their means, no matter what may be the result.

The planing mill and sash and blind manufacturers are somewhat disturbed at the prospect of compulsory removal beyond our new and remote fire limits. The lumber dealers share in the feeling.

CORNICES, ETC.

The use of wood for cornices is not likely long to continue. Buildings in process of construction are being finished according to plans made under the old dispensation, but architects and builders must, in the new era coming, yield to the decrees of fate. Florid wooden architecture, with its nests for birds and the coignes of vantage for the sparks of conflagration, must acknowledge the demands of the time. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Brick cornices can be employed only to a limited extent, being heavy, unwieldy, and not admitting of facility of ornament or of display. The material most in favor at present is the galvanized iron, which is light, durable, and capable of being pressed into the most complicated designs of the architect. It is kept in shape and position by iron brackets at the eaves. There is no material capable of more general use for purposes of decoration than galvanized iron, which can be colored to resemble or contrast with any kind of brick or stone. It is manufactured in Pittsburgh and sent to all parts of the country in sheets, taking the forms specified by the architect, at some establishment not remote from the building into which it is to enter as a component part.

GOSSIP.

We have now specified, in a series of articles, the materials which go to form the solid and conspicuous elements of the buildings of the future. The remarks that have been made, where they were susceptible of special application, have been, in most instances, applicable to structures intended for business purposes. In a generic way what we have said would not be inappropriate to matters relating to the construction of private residences. For these thinner foundations and walls suffice, and the footing stones are dispensed with.

The amount of cement used in the construction of the city will be immense. But the supply will be ample, and very select qualities are offered to the purchaser. Those manufactured in Louisville, Ky., and Akron, Ohio, sustain a good reputation among masons and builders. There are many other makes of cement scarcely inferior. The demand for lime will be infinitely greater, but the supply is sufficient and close at hand. That made at the kilns in the vicinity of the city is equal to the best, and makes, with the fine sand of the lake shore, the best quality of mortar. Plasterers' work can only be carried on during the winter within enclosed walls, and in an atmosphere whose rigors are tempered by a fire. Painters' and glaziers' work is limited by the same disadvantages. The wages of painters, glaziers, and plasterers have always been high, owing to the brief season during which they have employment. They are not likely to be less next summer, although the number of laborers in these departments of mechanics will be greatly increased. The materials whose use is incidental to their business are not likely to be enhanced in value.

Nearly all the coarse window glass used here comes from Pittsburgh. The heavy glass employed for the floors of stores comes principally from the same place, but other towns along the Ohio River furnish a small proportion. The patent bull's eye-glass, set in pavements, comes from New York. French plate for large windows, or ordinary settings, is imported direct, and will take abroad a large amount of money before the rebuilding of the city is completed. In some of the finer show windows of the city were single plates of fine French glass which cost several thousand dollars.

The interior finishing and frescoing of the finer buildings will call to the city a host of skilled artisans before another winter of more cheerful prospect than this shall have closed in upon us.

Briefly resuming the subject of the supply of material, the writer would say that of lumber the supply will be ample, and the prices in this city will probably not exceed $17. The dealers, however, seem prejudiced against odd numbers, and may force it up to $18. Brick ought to be had for $10 per thousand, but will probably bring more, which would make it more profitable for capitalists desiring to invest in the business. Building stone can be had in abundance at a slight advance upon last year's rates in one or two of the kinds used. Articles manufactured of pine lumber will bring slightly increased prices. Iron will remain nearly at the old figures. Other articles, for prime use or ornament, may advance a little, either from sympathy or the increased demand.

It is not anticipated that there will be any material increase in the price of labor after the season is fairly opened. Bricklayers now receive from five to seven dollars a day, the day being the limited space which nature now permits between daylight and the recurrence of darkness. Men at the brick-yards will be paid a little more next season. Carpenters now have a daily remuneration of from three to four dollars. Stone-cutters have four to five dollars. The influx of alien labor will doubtless duly temper and equalize the matter of wages.

In regard to the continuation of building during the winter, there are various opinions. The writer has been informed by an architect, formerly of Montreal, that he had superintended the erection of brick buildings in the very coldest weather of the winter, and he did not know that he had seen stronger walls. If the bricks can be kept dry and the mortar warm, there will be no trouble. The slower the "mortar" sets, so that it is not frozen, the more substantial will be the structure when finished. It is only possible to say, prophetically, that the amount of rebuilding during the coldest weather depends upon the cost of labor, the cold and moisture of the weather, and the urgency of the builder. Only those whose haste is extreme will give bricklayers $7 per day, when the man can render but a poor return for it. Bricks cannot be laid when the weather is rainy or snowy, and will not be laid when the thermometer is at the lowest.

HOW THE LESSON IS LEARNED.

The question now is, What have the people of Chicago learned, and how will they put what they have learned in practice? Our merchants cannot build of asbestos; they cannot excavate their stores and dwellings from the solid rock, nor can they put up structures entirely of iron, cast in a single piece. These materials are expensive, even in small quantities, difficult to work, and cumbersome to handle. Their means are least when most sorely needed. With the money that men had before the fire, and the experience that the great conflagration entailed, there is no doubt a very different city would have been produced than that which was destroyed. The portions of the lesson not only learned, but put in practice, will be the diminished use of wood, the erection of stronger walls, the more extensive use of iron, and the rejection, as far as possible, of hazardous and uncertain materials. In the direction of that which is fire-proof, there are few who will not be limited by expenditure. None will do quite as well as they would be glad to do. It is useless for men to cavil or to expect impossible results. The general result will be a marked improvement over the past, but not perfection. And whatever may be said in regard to improvidence, it is useless to argue the question on the supposition that a fire, such as never before scourged a hapless people since Eden, will occur again until time shall have razed to the ground, without special catastrophe, the new and beautiful Chicago that is to spring up from the ashes of the old.

Venice.

Four years ago it was suggested, as a possible means of restoring to the city of Venice a portion of its material prosperity, that a line of a dozen or more steamers, capable of navigating the Suez Canal, should be established to ply between Venice and the ports of Eastern Europe and of Asia, to secure at least the bulk of the freight traffic, if not some of the passenger travel, between the North of Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean and the Pacific. This idea was abandoned, however, for the reason that the railway traffic, *via* the Alps tunnels, would inevitably find its terminus at Brindisi, 600 miles south of Venice, and without passing that city nearer than 200 miles, while the railway traffic by way of the Tyrol cannot be diverted from the port of Trieste. It was, besides, urged against the Venetian and Oriental steamship project that "time is money," and that railway transportation has of late been rendered so cheap, that steamships cannot profitably compete with it, except under conditions that are not susceptible of application to a line of steamers between Venice and the East, as against the Brindisi and Trieste routes. Italian politics are now so well settled that Italian patriots and statesmen can afford both the time and attention necessary to devise or accept some plan that shall restore to Venice, even though from new sources, a portion of its former prosperity. Excepting Francesco Dall'Ongaro, member of Parliament for Faenza, and a few others, a majority of the best men of Italy seem to be united in the conviction that Venice can never again become a commercial city. It has, therefore, been proposed by Francesco Padovani, a well-known and far-sighted Venetian patriot, that the entire people of Italy shall agree to make a national museum of the unique city, of which the Latin race is justly so proud. The geographical, artistical, and historical attractiveness of the city are eminently favorable to the idea, and it is by many believed that its adoption would secure to the Adrian metropolis, within a more intellectual and refined sphere, a position in some respects analogous to that of Paris previous to the late war. There is no question concerning the ability of the people and the "Hundred Cities" of Italy, if they shall so decide, to make Venice the most glorious art museum ever known. Many of the ablest Italian thinkers regard this as the probable destiny of the famous Queen of the Sea, and it would afford a relatively fair compensation—as this world goes—for the grave misfortunes of the past eighty years, if the Venetians could so employ the remaining results of their former supremacy as to constitute Venice the City Museum of the world. In such an event the apostrophe of the old republic to its patron saint—"*Pax tibi, Marce, evangelista meus!*"—would have a significance which, while new, would perhaps be no less satisfactory than the olden meaning.

—An enraged photographer, named Henry Newman, did a strange thing in London the other day. He was employed by the well-known Messrs. Mayall, in Regent street, as a taker of pictures. Lately he became neglectful of his duties, and, after some unheeded cautions, he received notice that his services, after a given date, would be dispensed with. At the same time he was told by his employers that if he wished to go into business on his own account out of London they would assist him. On this Newman went to the gallery after business hours, and, getting quite alone into the studio, smashed with a hammer all the lenses attached to the cameras, and cut to pieces with a knife all the backgrounds. In a few minutes he had destroyed property worth $3,000. That done, he went straight home, took a dose of cyanide of potassium, and was subsequently found quite cold and dead in his chamber.

—A suicide under singular circumstances is reported from Vienna, that of a M. Gustave Kozeken, a very skilful mechanician of that city, who by industry and talent had acquired a valuable custom among the Viennese aristocracy. He was lately commissioned by an Austrian Count to make for him a clock which should be an exact model of the famous automatic clock of the Strasbourg Cathedral, for which he was to be paid 18,000 francs. Everything progressed well with the work up to a certain point; all the accessories were complete, with the exception of one portion of the mechanism of the clock, whereby the machinery should be set in motion. Although he worked faithfully at the clock endeavoring to remedy this defect, Kozeken failed to accomplish his desire. A profound melancholy in consequence seized upon him, which his wife and children in vain sought to remove; his mind lost its balance, and it only needed the crowning catastrophe, that, by an unfortunate accident, he one day broke some part of the works of the clock that he hoped to make the *chef d'œuvre* of his life, to drive the despairing man to suicide. He was found one day in his workshop dying in agony from the effects of sulphate of silver that he had swallowed. This suicide produced a great impression among the artistic circles of Vienna, in which the unfortunate man was well known.

REMOVALS.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office and manufactory to the Old Stone Church building, corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-sts., where we shall be glad to see our friends and customers.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

Dec. 1, 1871.

REMOVAL.

SIMON. MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

AND JOBBERS IN WOOLLENS,

have removed to their NEW BRICK STORE,

172 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Having had a full force of Cutters employed for the past six weeks, we have now on hand (and are daily receiving from our workmen) a fair assortment of Clothing, all of our manufacture, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the trade generally.

ALLEN & MACKEY

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

Cor. State and Monroe.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT

522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,

Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

619 STATE-ST.,

are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

RAISINS.

Direct Importation.

20,000 packages

New Layer Raisins,

"ex Icodar," "ex Deodarus,"

IN WHOLE, HALF, AND QUARTER BOXES.

FOR SALE BY

J. W. DOANE & CO.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

We have now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture of every description; also a full line of Office Desks, which we are selling at our former low prices. Please give us a call. A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 289 Michigan-av., bet. Harmon-court and Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED.

All persons who have lost their SEWING MACHINE, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the Simplest, Cheapest Lock-Stitch Machine in the World.

Price . . . . $40.

All parties who have lost their Sewing Machine, of whatever make, by buying from us, will get a DISCOUNT of Twenty-five per cent from our regular prices.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade,*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

J. O. BRYANT, Manager.

GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30693, inclusive, of	"	$50 each.
1 to 43572,	"	100 "
1 to 60011,	"	500 "
1 to 74104,	"	1,000 "

And Registered Bonds of the same Act:

1 to 895, inclusive, of		$50 each.
1 to 4103,	"	100 "
1 to 1809,	"	500 "
1 to 3906,	"	1,000 "
1 to 2565,	"	5,000 "
1 to 2904,	"	10,000 "

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.

Will sell at public auction for account of

FIELD, KING & CO.,

To the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, December 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Third National Bank, Chicago, No. 376 Wabash-av., forty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

JOLIET IRON & STEEL CO.

By J. H. WEENN, Secretary and Treasury.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

STATIONERY.

Smeal, Rebanks & Co.,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

40 E. HARRISON-ST.,

Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

RAILS.

COLLIERY RAILS.

12 Pounds to the Yard, Notched and Sawed Ends—Extra Quality.

INQUIRE OF

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,

Michigan-av., near Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,

EATON, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines,

Portable, Stationary & Agricultural.

Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning Sawing, &c. Circulars sent on application.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

Office: North Pier, near Light House.

Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

WEATHER STRIPS.

BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposits, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. Z. Culver,	F. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. O. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. T. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.

W. H. FERRY, Vice President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

GEO L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 12 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,

Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.

Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.

Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, BOSTON.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let those leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of [illegible] original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the produce, provisions, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous reading matter. It will also contain weekly accounts of the progress concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after the late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, to all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and [illegible] instead of [illegible] personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

"Our readers, and the public generally, are by this time acquainted with the loss which befell THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not dwell upon that misfortune. Near the close of the 24th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the satisfaction, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on an almost scale than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year $1.50
Five copies, one year .... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year .... [illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club .... [illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club .... [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year .... [illegible]
Five copies, one year .... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year .... [illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum .... [illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum .... [illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 91 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air line) ... Fast New York Express ... Jackson Accommodation (daily) ... Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line ... Night Express ... †Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive from depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

St. Louis Express ... St. Louis Fast Line ... Cairo Mail ... Cairo Express ... Keokuk Passenger ... Gilman Passenger ... Hyde Park and Oak Woods ... do ... do ... do ... do ... *Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express ... Peru Accommodation ... Pacific Express ... Leavenworth Express ... An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Ex. via Main Line ... Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. ... Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division) ... Joliet Accommodation ... St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line ... St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division ... Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. ... *Except Sunday. †On Sunday run to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail ... Special New York Express ... Atlantic Express (daily) ... Night Express ...

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office under Briggs House, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts. Depot cor. of [illegible]

Mail and Express ... Pacific Fast Line ... Galesburg Passenger ... Mendota & Ottawa Passenger ... Aurora Passenger ... Pacific Night Express ... Downer's Grove Accommodation ... Downer's Grove Accommodation ... Riverside and Hinsdale ... Riverside and Hinsdale ... Riverside and Hinsdale ... *Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. [illegible] Ticket Office [illegible]

Clinton Passenger ... Pacific fast line ... Pacific night express ... Fort Dodge and Dubuque express ... Sioux City and Dubuque ex. ... Milwaukee mail ... Milwaukee express ... Milwaukee passenger ... Milwaukee passenger (daily) ... Green Bay express ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm and name of Wm. Young & Co., for the purpose of a general commission business.

WM. YOUNG,
ALEX. McD. YOUNG,
RANSOM W. DUNHAM.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Hammond & Brother, is dissolved by mutual consent.

D. HAMMOND,
T. G. HAMMOND.

October 15, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Hammond & Brother is dissolved by mutual consent.

D. HAMMOND,
T. G. HAMMOND.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1871.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

CHICAGO BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

The only complete set of negatives of Chicago before the fire in existence. Also, the largest and finest assortment of the ruins. Stereoscopic, Artistic and Cards, published, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

P. B. GREENE, Landscape Photographer,

315 West Jackson-st., Chicago.